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MONTANA ARCHAEOLOGY: AN ANNOTATED
CROSS-REFERENCED BIBLIOGRAPHY

By

Ann Mary Johnson


B.A., University of Montana, 1970

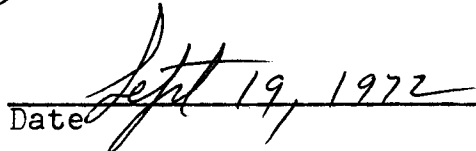
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for the degree of
Master of Arts

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1972


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Stuart W. Conner compiled the first Montana archaeology bibliography (Conner, 1962). I have relied heavily upon this beginning and other sources collected by Conner. Mrs. Bobby Purcell, and Drs. Carling Malouf, Floyd Sharrock, and Dee C. Taylor allowed me to utilize material in their possession and/or brought sources to my attention. Mr. Emmett Stallcop and Mr. John Rogers quickly responded to calls for specific articles.

Throughout the course of work on this thesis, I benefited from talking to many individuals too numerous to mention here. I acknowledge my debt to them. Any errors in this manuscript are mine.

My sincere thanks go to my committee for taking time in their busy schedules to help me.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The basis for this thesis stems from the time of my first archaeological experience with the Milk River Archaeological Society in Havre. It was there that I heard stimulating discussions of the Old Women's Buffalo Jump, Besant, Avonlea, and net weight sinkers. About the same time, Davis' (1966) paper, extending the range of the Avonlea culture in Montana, was published; I had helped test at Timber Ridge, which is a site discussed in that paper. In the years that followed, my interest in Montana archaeological literature lay dormant but never disappeared.

In the fall of 1971, Dr. Floyd Sharrock suggested that I might compile a list of all the available literary sources dealing with Montana archaeology. The results are the 779 entries in this bibliography. Articles from professional journals, amateur archaeological publications, books, unpublished manuscripts (when known), and newspaper articles have been sought out. The list is by no means complete; for example, there are many pertinent newspaper articles of which I was unable to find record. However, as far as I am aware, all the major articles and most of the minor ones, available through 1971, are listed here. The first 1972 issue of Trowel and Screen and a few newspaper

articles from 1972 have been included also. The Trowel and Screen format has been changed and will contain less of interest to the researcher in the future. Thus, it seemed appropriate to include the last issue with the old format even though it is dated 1972.

The material is organized into five chapters. The purpose of Chapter 1 is to introduce the general contents and to explain the use of the bibliography. The names of certain publications have been abbreviated because of their length or frequent repetition; a list of abbreviations appears on the last page of this chapter.

In Chapter 2, the complete entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each has been assigned a number. In a few cases, I have not read an article but have an annotation for it; in these instances, the annotator is credited. The references without annotations were referred to in bibliographies but not examined; these are noted by an asterisk.

In Chapter 3, entries are arranged alphabetically by title; articles "a," "an," and "the" were disregarded when they appeared at the beginning and in the middle of a title. Each title is followed by the number which refers to the corresponding entry in Chapter 2, where the complete reference is given.

In Chapter 4, subjects are arranged alphabetically; each subject is followed by one or more numbers which refer

to the entries in Chapter 2. In addition to key words in the title, several other topics are listed.

Because of their frequency, it was impossible to list every reference in which some subjects appeared; for example, tipi rings. However, I have tried to make the subject index sufficiently complete to provide the researcher a good base from which to begin his research.

The final chapter is intended to summarize the types of archaeological literature. These categories are public reading, public information, descriptive, and descriptive-interpretive. Additionally, several points should be made. First, Montana is a very large area with a wide variety of physical features, biotic and climatic zones. Second, the archaeology varies correspondingly. Much remains to be done. More work in the future will bring to light and expand our understanding of Montana's past.

My most sincere hope is that this bibliography will be of help to those who are interested in research and contributions to Montana archaeology.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

<u>AIM</u>	Archaeology in Montana. Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula.
<u>AA</u>	American Antiquity. Washington, D.C.
<u>AAn</u>	American Anthropologist. Washington, D.C.
<u>MSU-ASP</u>	Montana State University, Anthropology and Sociology Papers. Missoula.

<u>NPS</u>	National Park Service. Washington, D.C.
<u>PA</u>	Plains Anthropology. Topeka.
<u>SI-MBP-RBS-A</u>	Smithsonian Institution-Missouri Basin Project-River Basin Survey-Appraisal. Smithsonian Institution, Lincoln.
<u>TS</u>	Trowel and Screen. Billings Archaeological Society, Billings.
<u>WA</u>	Wyoming Archaeologist. Sheridan.

Chapter 2

AUTHOR INDEX

1. Abbott, Newton Carl
1934 Montana in the Making. Gazette Printing Co., Billings.
Chapter 3 deals with "Early Montana Indians." The description of buffalo jumps and pictographs is very general and of little use to the anthropologist.
2. Anonymous
1922 Arrowheads Found Indicate Old Lake Believe Amateurs. Great Falls Tribune, March 26, 1922.
Arrowheads found under three feet of gravel near Butte have led amateur geologists to postulate the existence of an ancient lake.
3. ~~1934~~ Red Lodge Daily News, May 3, 1934.
This is a report of a gold arrowhead from a gravel bank of the Clark Fork River near Clark, Wyoming.
4. ~~1935~~ Plains Area Notes and News. AA, 1(2):155.
An archaeological survey was conducted between Miles City and Glendive by Melville Sayre.
5. ~~1936~~ Rare Arrowheads Found in Fergus. Record Herald, May 20, 1936.
Author contends arrowhead was manufactured with a twist in it in order to impart a spin to it.
6. ~~1938a~~ Find Prehistoric Fireplace Here. Kalispell Times, September 15, 1938.
Fireplace near Content is being studied by scientists from the American Museum of Natural History of New York.
7. ~~1938b~~ Indian Caves Near Billings Scene of Scientific Study. Kalispell Times, June 30, 1938.

8. Anonymous
1941 Survey Bares Facts Relative to Indian Life.
Roundup Record-Tribune, December 4, 1941.
WPA work indicates artifacts found in the Billings Bison Trap are almost identical to those unearthed in the lower levels of Ghost and Pictograph Caves.
9. ~~1942~~ Remains of Old Village Found Near Glendive.
Denton Recorder, November 30, 1942.
Excavation at Hagen Site by WPA personnel described.
10. ~~1949a~~ Human Life 10,000 Years Ago Indicated in Findings East of Helena. Great Falls Tribune, October 18, 1949.
Archaeologists working in Ferry area have found evidence of Early Man.
11. ~~1949b~~ Evidence Found Near Canyon Ferry that Man Lived in Montana 10,000 Years Ago. Lewistown Daily News, December 18, 1949.
12. ~~1950a~~ Arrowheads Used by Stone-Age Indians Recovered from "Piskuns." Independent Observer, January 5, 1950.
Arrowheads collected around Conrad were displayed in sheriff's office.
13. ~~1950b~~ Skeleton Found Here Possibly Child of Indian Fisherman. The Missoula Sentinel, December 18, 1950, p. 6.
14. ~~1950c~~ Plains in Notes and News. AA, 16(2):183.
A number of small sites, largely marked by tipi rings, were found in a survey of the Canyon Ferry Reservoir.
15. ~~1952a~~ Professor Finds Second Ancient Indian Skeleton. Independent Record, May 23, 1952. Helena.
Skeletons of adult and infant Indians were found near Missoula.
16. ~~1952b~~ Arrowhead Deposit Found at Whitefish Lake Outlet. Great Falls Tribune, July 15, 1952.

Arrowheads and flakes were found at Whitefish Lake outlet.

17. Anonymous
1952c Notes and News. AA, 17(3):282.
Richard Forbis is excavating the MacHaffie Site near Helena.
18. ~~1955~~ Recent Archaeological Salvage Operations in the Missouri Basin. Progress, Missouri River Basin, October-December, 1955, pp. 65-73. Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee, Billings.
19. ~~1956~~ Notes and News. AA, 21(4):447.
Maynard Shumate conducted surveys along the Missouri River near Great Falls. Most sites recorded by the River Basin Surveys have been destroyed by the filling of Tiber Reservoir.
20. ~~1957a~~ Prehistoric Human Bones Found. The Missoulian, July 11, 1957.
Parts of several skeletons were found in the Big Horn mountains.
21. ~~1957b~~ Board Told of Potential Historical Use of Piskun. Great Falls Tribune, December 21, 1957.
Recommendations were made to the State Land Board that the buffalo jump between Ulm and Vaughn be developed as a state park or monument.
22. ~~1958a~~ MIA History Group Requests Added Pishkun Safeguards. Great Falls Tribune, January 15, 1958.
The Great Falls History Group of the Montana Institute of the Arts protests the lease of the old buffalo jump near Ulm for fertilizer.
23. ~~1958b~~ Bozeman Man Heads Society of Archaeology. Great Falls Tribune, April 14, 1958.
Francis Nevins of Bozeman is the first president of the Montana Archaeological Society.
24. ~~1958c~~ Land Board Okays Lease of Pishkun. Great Falls Tribune, January 21, 1958.
The State Land Board approved a 10-year

lease for the excavation of a buffalo jump four miles north of Ulm for fertilizer.

25. Anonymous
 1958d Piskun Site Development as Park to be Discussed.
Great Falls Tribune, February 20, 1959.
 There was a meeting for those interested in developing Ulm buffalo jump as a state park.
26. ~~1958e~~ Pishkun as Park, Project of MIA History Group.
Great Falls Tribune, April 20, 1958.
 The Montana Institute of the Arts plans development of buffalo jump four miles north of Ulm.
27. ~~1958f~~ Indian Cave South of Three Forks Reveals Information of Prehistoric Times. The Missoulian, April 26, 1958.
 Evidence in cave indicates prehistoric habitation of area.
28. ~~1958g~~ Archaeology Students to Seek Artifacts in Tiber Dam Area. Great Falls Tribune, May 3, 1958.
 The University of Washington is supervising summer archaeological survey centered in the reservoir site behind Tiber Dam.
29. ~~1958h~~ Buffalo Jump Designation as Monument Recommended. Great Falls Tribune, May 7, 1958.
 A buffalo jump near a highway and community should be selected as a state monument.
30. ~~1958i~~ Rock Piles Not Indian Burial Sites. Great Falls Tribune, June 28, 1958, p. 7.
 An archaeological survey crew from the University of Montana reports that piles of rocks along the Bull River are probably monuments or memorials.
31. ~~1958j~~ MSU Contracts Archaeological Study in Park. Great Falls Tribune, June 29, 1958.
 A survey of Yellowstone National Park will be conducted by MSU (Missoula) crew under the direction of Dr. Dee Taylor.

32. Anonymous
1958k The Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program After Twelve Years. The Committee for the Recovery of Archaeological Remains. University of Missouri, Columbia.
33. ~~1959a~~ Belief Indians Dared Not Live Near Geysers Proved Unfounded. The Missoulian, July 11, 1959.
Archaeological survey of Yellowstone National Park revealed evidence of continual and relatively heavy aboriginal use.
34. ~~1959b~~ MSU Study Shows Indians Lived Among Yellowstone Geysers About 4,000 Years. Great Falls Tribune, July 15, 1959.
Same as 33.
35. ~~1959c~~ Remains of Indian Burial Turned Over to University for Study. The Missoulian, August 7, 1959.
The remains of a secondary burial from the west shore of Flathead Lake was donated to the University of Montana.
36. ~~1959d~~ Montana Organizes Society. The Smoke Signal, 2(3):3. Wyoming Archaeological Society, Sheridan.
Information about the newly formed Montana Archaeological Society.
37. ~~1959e~~ Indian Burial Remains Found on West Shore of Flathead Lake. The Daily InterLake, August 7, 1959. Kalispell.
A secondary burial, reportedly of a 50-60 year-old woman, was discovered among rocks about 15 feet above the shoreline.
38. ~~1960a~~ The Lacey Act. TS, 1(1):2.
The Lacey Act provides for the prosecution of anyone collecting artifacts on federal lands.
39. ~~1960b~~ Researchers Explode Myth of Indians' Geyser Fear. TS, 1(1):3.
Archaeological work in Yellowstone revealed long history of Indian occupation.

40. Anonymous
1960c Carbon-14 Dating. TS, 1(2):3.
This is a concise explanation of carbon-14 dating.
41. ~~1960d~~ The Proportional Counter. TS, 1(2):3.
Measurement of alpha and beta radioactivity of objects from a single deposit is often a useful means for determining their relative ages.
42. ~~1960e~~ Archaeologists Form State Organization. Great Falls Tribune, April 6, 1960.
Montana Archaeological Society was formed in Bozeman.
43. ~~1960f~~ Tree-Ring Dating. TS, 1(4):4.
This is an explanation of dendrochronology, or tree-ring dating.
44. ~~1960g~~ Geologic and Climatic Dating. TS, 1(5):2.
Various types of geological and climatic dating are explained.
45. ~~1960h~~ Zimmerman-Houck Site (24YL401). TS, 1(7):3.
Tipi-ring sites were excavated by the Billings Archaeological Society.
46. ~~1960i~~ Assiniboin. TS, 1(8):4-5.
Assiniboin is a local term used to designate points of bone, copper, iron, or stone which are an elongated diamond shape.
47. ~~1960j~~ The Madison Buffalo Jump. Bozeman.
This pamphlet describes the Madison Jump and proposes that it be made into a national monument.
48. ~~1961a~~ Montana Society Has Meeting. WA, 4(5):1-3.
The article summarizes the annual convention of the Montana Archaeological Society.
49. ~~1961b~~ Montana Pictograph Survey. WA, 4(5):6.
Lewis K. Napton is directing a project to

photograph and copy Indian pictographs over all of Montana.

50. Anonymous
1961c Montana Pictograph Site Visited. WA, 4(7):3.
This is a brief description of a petroglyph site north of Decker. It contains shield-bearing figures.
51. ~~1961d~~ Billings Society Finds Burial. WA, 4(9):11-12.
A protohistoric burial was found containing a total of seven Indians and a large quantity of perishable grave goods.
52. ~~1961e~~ Archaeological Progress Report No. 6, Field Season 1961. Inter-Agency Archaeology Survey Program. Lincoln.
Report of preliminary work for the Yellow-tail Reservoir area.
53. ~~1962a~~ Archaeologists Meeting Here this Weekend. Park County News, May 17, 1962. Livingston.
Program is listed for Montana Archaeological Society meeting in Livingston.
54. ~~1962b~~ Archaeologists Excavate Indian Site. Great Falls Tribune, October 21, 1962, pp. 7-10.
The article is oriented primarily to pictures of the excavation of Robison Rock Shelter in 16 Mile Canyon of the Belt Mountains.
55. ~~1962c~~ Crow Buffalo Kills Reported by Hila Gilbert. WA, 5(1):9-10.
Joe Medicine Crow described some buffalo jumps and provided history and ethnology to go with them.
56. ~~1962d~~ Grapevine Creek Buffalo Jumps. WA, 5(2):11.
Diagrams accompany physical description of a series of jumps in south-central Montana.
57. ~~1962e~~ Missouri Basin Chronology Program, Statement No. 4, November. Missouri Basin Project, Lincoln.

Report of four carbon-14 dates for 24CB202
in the Upper Bighorn Canyon.

58. Anonymous
1962f Archaeological Progress Report No. 7, Field
Season 1962. SI-MBP-RBS. Lincoln.
Field parties under Husted and Brown worked
in the Yellowtail Reservoir area.
59. ~~1962g~~ Notebook on Archaeology of North-Central Montana.
Milk River Archaeological Society, Havre.
Notebook designed to instruct beginners in
basic skills. It includes general information
concerning archaeology in the northern Montana
region.
60. ~~1963a~~ News Note. TS, 4(7):1.
Display by Milk River Archaeological Society
is in the Museum of the Plains Indians, Browning.
61. ~~1963b~~ Yellowtail Reservoir Area. Missouri River Basin
Progress Report, June 1963. TS, 4(11):5.
Brief resumé of fieldwork in 1962-63.
62. ~~1963c~~ 24PR5--Powers-Yonkee Bison Trap. WA, 6(2):4-5.
The Sheridan Chapter of the Wyoming Archae-
ological Society excavated this site, which is
in Montana just over the Wyoming-Montana line.
63. ~~1963d~~ (No title.) Miles City Star, July 5, 1963.
A picture of artifacts which were collected
in the Circle and Little Dry Areas.
64. ~~1963d~~ Archaeological Progress Report No. 8, Field
Season 1963. SI-MBP-RBS. Lincoln.
Fieldwork was conducted in Yellowtail Reser-
voir area, Glacier National Park, and Fort
Peck Reservoir.
65. ~~1963f~~ Still Another Angle to Stone Piles. AIM, 5(3):7.
A stone pile in Liberty County contained a
secondary burial.

66. Anonymous
1963g New Markers to be Installed on the Blackfeet Reservation. AIM, 5(3):7.
Markers are to point out sites of historic interest.
67. ~~1964a~~ Proposed Preliminary Plan for City Development of the Indian Caves Area. TS, 5(2):3-4.
Thirteen-point plan for geological and archaeological displays and signs at Pictograph Cave area is outlined.
68. ~~1964b~~ Archaeological Society Meets May 16-17 NMC. Great Falls Tribune, May 10, 1964.
Program for the Montana Archaeological Society meeting in Havre is announced.
69. ~~1964c~~ Buffalo Jump, Indian Siege Site Features of Abbott's Dryhead Ranch. Hardin Tribune-Herald.
This is a public interest article on Dryhead Buffalo Jump (24BH408), containing little archaeological data.
70. ~~1964d~~ Missouri Basin Chronology Program, Statement No. 5. SI-MBP. Lincoln.
Carbon dates for 24CB221, 24BH253, and 24BH251 are given.
71. ~~1965a~~ Archaeological Society Prepares Monograph on Keaster Site. High-Line Herald, April 1, 1965. Havre.
The Keaster Site, a stratified bison kill, is scheduled to be issued as Memoir No. 2 by the Montana Archaeological Society.
72. ~~1965b~~ A Note on Volcanic Ash Studies. AIM, 6(2):2.
Attention is called to the increasing knowledge in areas of archaeological dating through the use of volcanic ash.
73. ~~1965c~~ The Bola. AIM, 6(2):10.
The bola was used for hunting by prehistoric peoples in Montana.

74. Anonymous
1965d Spears or Knives? AIM, 6(2):13.
The difference between spear points and knives is clarified.
75. ~~1965e~~ Montana Hoaxers. AIM, 6(2):19.
The author warns that buying points will only encourage the destruction of sites.
76. ~~1966a~~ Ancient Pottery. AIM, 7(2):5.
Pottery is thought to be proof of ancient use of this area by a remote race.
77. ~~1966b~~ Archaeological Group Meeting May 14-15. Great Falls Tribune, May 5, 1966.
Program for the Montana Archaeological Society meeting in Great Falls.
78. ~~1966c~~ State Seeks Title to Buffalo Jump. The Missoulian, March 10, 1966, p. 3.
The State Land Board is attempting to acquire the Madison Buffalo Jump near Logan.
79. ~~1967a~~ Site of "Legendary" Blackfoot Encampment. TS, 8(12):3.
Possibly 90 tipi rings are present at this site near Francis, Montana, between the two forks of 16 Mile Creek.
80. ~~1967b~~ State has "Treasures." Great Falls Tribune, May 28, 1967.
Montana's prehistory is being lost through carelessness and indifference. Archaeological sites should be preserved.
81. ~~1967c~~ Strike at Eagle Creek. Billings Gazette, July 23, 1967, p. 8.
The site near Yellowstone National Park is described.
82. ~~1967d~~ MSU Diggers Unearth Ancient Woolly Mammoth Remains in Remarkable State of Preservation. Tribune Leader, August 20, 1967.

Lindsay Mammoth was excavated by crew from MSU (Bozeman).

83. Anonymous
1967e MSU Diggers Unearth Ancient Woolly Mammoth Remains in Remarkable State of Preservation. Great Falls Tribune, August 20, 1967.
An almost complete woolly mammoth skeleton was recovered near Lindsay, Montana, during the summer of 1967. Data indicates the climate has changed considerably.
84. ~~1967f~~ Cast of Ancient Indian's Foot Print Discovered in Arrow Creek Area. Lewistown Daily News, November 16, 1967.
Title describes contents.
85. ~~1968a~~ (No title.) Silver State Post, August 30, 1968. Deer Lodge.
Archaeological students of Philip Hobler, University of Montana anthropologist, have been working in western Montana.
86. ~~1968b~~ (No title.) TS, 9(5):4-6.
Article is mainly drawings of artifacts from near Pryor Gap.
87. ~~1968c~~ 12,000 Year Old Stone Points Found. Independent Record, December 1, 1968. Helena.
Clovis points at the Wilsall Site were found by workmen.
88. ~~1969a~~ Rainy Butte Gap Site 24YL413. TS, 10(11):2-15.
Pictographs, petroglyphs, and artifacts from surface collection are illustrated.
89. ~~1969b~~ Buttons. TS, 10(2):4-6.
Many buttons can be dated by the distinctive patterns and particularly by means of attachment. Various distinctive buttons are described and dates for them are given.
90. ~~1969c~~ Bones. TS, 10(2):6-7.
Author describes which bones he feels provide

the most information about a site and thus should be saved.

91. Anonymous
1969d Steatite. TS, 10(2):8-9.
Quartzite tools for working soapstone have been found at large soapstone deposits on the Madison. Classification of these tools is presented.
92. ~~1969e~~ Archaeological and Historical Sites on the Crow Reservation. TS, 10(5):1-2.
Talk by Joe Medicine Crow to the Billings Archaeological Society is summarized. Jumps, petroglyphs, and pictographs, vision quest sites, and fortifications are discussed.
93. ~~1969f~~ Drills or Substitutes for a Button? TS, 10(6):203.
Various methods of using drills are discussed.
94. ~~1969g~~ Buffalo Kills. TS, 10(6):3.
Suggestion is made that low hill kills were made by running the buffalo into a corral. Possibly the hills in cold weather were soaked with water which froze and made it difficult for the buffalo to get out of the corral.
95. ~~1969h~~ (No title.) TS, 10(7):1.
Possible explanation for grass rings is that after a kill the skulls were arranged in a circle for ceremonial reasons. The soil around them might be enriched and produce different grass than the surrounding area.
96. ~~1969i~~ Field Trip to Pine Hills Site. TS, 10(10):10-12.
Drawings of artifacts and a petroglyph (deer) from a site north of Shepherd.
97. ~~1969j~~ Trowel and Screen Index. TS, 10(12):6-18.
1960-1969 index.
98. ~~1969k~~ Indian Paintings Endangered. The Missoulian, March 5, 1969.

Pictographs in western Montana need protection from vandals.

99. Anonymous
1969l Mystery Rings on Prairie. Harlowton Times, May 8, 1969.
A large number of stone rings varying in diameter from 25 to 100 feet are on the Carl Hedman Ranch north and east of Harlowton. Purpose is unknown.
100. ~~1969m~~ Indian Artifacts are Record of Prehistory. River Press, September 10, 1969. Fort Benton.
A general explanation of the functions of various artifacts housed in a local museum.
101. ~~1970a~~ Montana's Oldest Campsite. Livingston Enterprise, June 16, 1970.
A "public interest" article on the Myers-Hindman Site.
102. ~~1970b~~ Oldest Known Settlement in State Dates Back Nearly 10,000 Years. Great Falls Tribune, July 26, 1970.
Myers-Hindman Site near Livingston is a multi-component site dated at 9,400 years.
103. ~~1970c~~ Locale Important. Park County News, September 20, 1970. Livingston.
A talk at the Park County Historical Society summarizes fieldwork at Myers-Hindman Site.
104. ~~1970d~~ Piskun Yielding Secrets of Past. Great Falls Tribune, October 18, 1970, p. 9.
Pictures (with captions) describe excavations this summer on Wahkpa Chu'gn (24HL101) near Havre.
105. ~~1970e~~ Archaeologists Excavate Local Site; Find Artifacts of Prehistoric Man. Gallatin County Tribune, November 26, 1970. Bozeman.
106. ~~1971a~~ State Archaeologists Plan a Three-Day Program Here. Havre Daily News, April 20, 1971.

Program for the Montana Archaeological Society meeting is given.

107. Anonymous
1971b Highway Archaeology. The Missoulian, June 4, 1971.
Announcement of highway salvage program is made.
108. ~~1971c~~ At Colstrip 350,000 KW Power Plant to Be Built. The Montana Power Energizer, 23(4):5. Butte.
A short description of coal lands archaeological salvage at Colstrip.
109. ~~1971d~~ Medicine Bundle No. 5 from the McGarity Collection. TS, 12(5):3-4.
Contents of this medicine bundle are described.
110. ~~1971e~~ Abstracts of Papers Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Montana Archaeological Society. TS, 12(5):6-9.
Title describes contents.
111. ~~1971f~~ Test of 24ML556. TS, 12(7):1.
A rockshelter on Dean Creek contained a red pictograph of an elk but very little cultural material.
112. ~~1971g~~ Billings Archaeological Society July Field Trip. TS, 12(9):3-4.
Artifacts from the dryhead country of the Pryor Mountains are illustrated.
113. ~~1971h~~ Archaeological Team Digs at Colstrip. Miles City Star, July 25, 1971.
Archaeological salvage by University of Montana crew is publicized.
114. ~~1971i~~ Clovis Man's Rites Hint Religion. The Missoulian, August 8, 1971.
Wilsall Site is referred to here as the Anzick Site; apparently it is a Clovis burial.
115. ~~1972a~~ Destroying History. Great Falls Tribune, January 6, 1972.

116. Anonymous
1972b Arrowheads Being Chipped from Stone by Students. The Missoulian, February 20, 1972.
The lithic technology class at Montana State University is described.
117. Anthropology Staff, MSU
1958 The Numbering of Archaeological Sites. AIM, 1(2):5-6.
The trinomial system and Borden System (Canada) for site designations are explained. A list of county abbreviations for Montana is included.
118. Antunes, George
1963 Newly Organized Milk River Archaeological Society Identifies, Preserves Evidence of Pre-historic Man in Hi-Line Area. Havre Herald, August 8, 1963.
Milk River Archaeological Society is an active amateur group interested in making scientific contributions to archaeology.
119. Arthur, George
1960 Pictographs in Central Montana: Part III, Comments. Anthropology and Sociology Paper, No. 21, pp. 41-44. Montana State University, Missoula.
Article serves as a short supplement to Shumate's "Pictographs in Central Montana," 1960 (684).
120. ~~1962a~~ Notes on Indented Base Projectile Posts Associated with Late Plains Materials in South Central Montana. AIM, 4(3):8-9.
Author describes triangular, unnotched, indented-base points found in south-central Montana.
121. ~~1962b~~ The Emigrant Bison Drives of Paradise Valley, Montana, in Symposium on Buffalo Jumps, MAS Memoir No. 1, pp. 16-27. Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula.
The Emigrant Bison Drives consist of a large jump (24PA308) and a smaller drive with a compound (24PA309). The author describes the jumps and provides analyses of some of the projectile points.

122. Arthur, George
 1963a The Richardson Farm Site. MSU-ASP, No. 25.
 A brief description of the Richardson surface collection near Huson, Montana.
123. ~~1963b~~ The Richardson Farm Site. AIM, 5(3):19-22.
 Same as 122.
124. ~~1966a~~ A Disappearing Montana Resource. AIM, 7(1):7-8.
 The concept of conservation should be applied to archaeological sites in Montana before they are gone.
125. ~~1966b~~ An Archaeological Survey of the Upper Yellowstone River Drainage, Montana. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Montana, Missoula. Also, published as Agricultural Economics Research Report #26. Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana.
 This thesis demonstrates continual occupation of the Upper Yellowstone River Valley beginning with the Early Prehistoric Period. The author correlates his work with that of others in neighboring localities and fields.
126. ~~1966c~~ The Eagle Creek Site (24BA301). AIM, 7(2):11-12.
 Potsherds and the basal portion of a Hanna point were found during the excavation of four levels by MSU (Bozeman) crew.
127. ~~1966d~~ Recording Techniques of Excavation. TS, 7(7):1-11.
 This is an outline of a lecture given by Arthur supplemented by various site survey forms for recording C-14 samples, sites, photographs, features, stratigraphy, and artifacts.
128. ~~1967~~ The Whetstone Ridge Site (24ME409). AIM, 8(3):16-25.
 A description of two conical-timbered lodges.
129. ~~1968~~ Southern Montana, in The Northwestern Plains: A Symposium. The Center for Indian Studies,

Rocky Mountain Occational Papers No. 1, Warren W. Caldwell (Ed.). Billings.

The author discusses the relationship of archaeological history of southern Montana with that of other Montana areas.

130. Arthur, George W., and Dee C. Taylor
1960 A Riddle Solved or Gullible's Travels. AIM,
2(3&4)2-3.
A statue is identified as one of those produced commercially by the Tesuque Indians of New Mexico.
131. Austin, Roy M.
1950a Know Montana--Archaeological Resources. Sidney Herald, March 2, 1950.
Artifacts found in Point of Rocks Cave near Whitehall are similar to the famous caves in the Billings rimrock area.
132. ~~1950b~~ Know Montana--Archaeological Resources. Hardin Tribune-Herald, April 13, 1950.
Same as 131.
133. ~~1950c~~ Know Montana--Archaeological Resources. Dillon Daily, April 18, 1950.
Same as 131.
134. ~~1950d~~ Know Montana--Archaeological Resources. Daniels County Leader, April 20, 1950.
Same as 131.
135. ~~1950e~~ Know Montana--Archaeological Resources. Roundup Record-Tribune, April 20, 1950.
Same as 131.
136. Barnier, Cecil
1969 Lookout Cave (24PH402): A Preliminary Report on Surface Materials. AIM, 10(3):13-33.
Pictographs and surface finds are described. Many perishable items were found.
137. ~~1971~~ Archaeological Survey of the National Bison Range and Other Portions of the Lower Flathead Basin, Montana. AIM, 12(4).
Seven sites consisting of rock cairns,

pits, a cache, and occupation sites are discussed. Glacial Lake Missoula and Pleistocene geology are included.

138. Bartsch, Don
1960 Indian Artifacts Given to Toole County. Great Falls Tribune, September 18, 1960, pp. 6-9.
Mr. S. Vic Day donated his collection of artifacts to the Toole County Library.
139. Barz, Art
1968 Obsidian Blade from Helena, Montana. TS, 9(6):4.
Artifact is illustrated but exact provenience is not given.
140. Barz, Carl
1960a (No title.) TS, 1(2):2.
Size may not be helpful in differentiating between arrow points and atlatl or dart points.
141. ~~1960b~~ Llano Complex Artifacts. TS, 1(3):2.
Identifying characteristics and time period listed.
142. ~~1960c~~ Fire. TS, 1(7):4.
How to start a fire with a bow drill is described.
143. ~~1961a~~ (No title.) TS, 1(7):4.
Pottery is a useful index of cultural change. Author has included some elementary definitions of pottery terms.
144. ~~1961b~~ (No title.) TS, 2(7):4-6.
Several drawings of artifacts organized by site.
145. ~~1962~~ (No title.) TS, 3(7):2.
Descriptions of two vessels, one of steatite from Bighorn Canyon and one of Shoshone ware from near Broadview.
146. ~~1966a~~ Grinding Tools. TS, 7(3):1-8.
A summary of manos and metates from the Billings area and Yellowstone drainage.

147. Barz, Carl
1966b (No title.) TS, 7(9):2-3.
The author reports a lecture by Don Grey
entitled "Errors that Can Be Made in Carbon
Dating."
148. ~~1967a~~ Pryor Mountain Ice Caves. TS, 8(7):4.
Eight ice caves are described. Some show
indications of aboriginal occupation and use.
149. ~~1967b~~ It Wasn't a "Dry" Run After All! TS, 8(9):2.
Author describes an unsuccessful trip to
find a buffalo kill mentioned by Lewis and
Clark between the confluence of the Judith
River and Arrow Creek with the Missouri River.
150. ~~1967c~~ White Sulfur Springs Buffalo Jump. TS, 8(9):3.
Consists primarily of drawings of artifacts
(mainly points) from White Sulphur Springs
Buffalo Jump. Points are sidenotched varieties.
151. ~~1968a~~ Recording Pre-history. TS, 9(10):6-8.
Previous work on the Emigrant Bison drives
is summarized. An interpretation of aboriginal
use is presented.
152. ~~1968b~~ Projectile Points of the Forager Stage. TS,
9(10):9.
Forager points include Oxbow, McKean, Dun-
can, Hanna, and Fishtail, with a suggested time
period of 3000 to 1000 B.C.
153. ~~1968c~~ (No title.) TS, 9(12):2-5.
Author summarizes highlights of the early
years of Trowel and Screen (1960-1964).
154. ~~1969a~~ Scientific Archaeology. TS, 10(4):1.
Editorial. The goal of both amateurs and
professionals is to uncover the whole perspec-
tive of ancient man.
155. ~~1969b~~ Metate and Mono [sic] on Surface. TS, 10(5):3.

Another mano and metate have been found north of Warden, supplementing those found by Edwards and Krause (1969b, No. 279).

156. Barz, Carl
1969c Hide Smoking. TS, 10(5):7-8.
Author reviews historic reference to smoking hides and suggests smudge pots should be able to be found at "base camps."
157. ~~1970a~~ (No title.) TS, 11(3):1.
"Serpent Petroglyph," 24YL805, is reported.
158. ~~1971~~ Jasper, Hardness. TS, 12(4):5-7.
The author defines a number of crypto-crystalline materials and their qualities.
159. Bass, William M., and John C. Barlow
1964 A Human Skeleton from the Pryor Creek Burial, 24YL404, Yellowstone County, Montana. PA, 9(23):29-36.
Osteological analyses of a skeleton thought to be a prehistoric Crow Indian is presented.
160. Bearss, Edwin C.
1970 Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area: Basic Historical Data. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
On page 19, Joe Medicine Crow is quoted as relating that Crow Indians drove buffalo into snowbanks and onto river ice to kill them.
161. Beasley, Bill
1963 Oscar T. Lewis. Billings Gazette, January 6, 1963, in TS, 4(4):8-9.
Obituary.
162. ~~1963~~, and Bobby Purcell
Oscar T. Lewis, 1887-1963. PA, 8(20):133-34.
Obituary.
163. Beaubien, Paul L.
1956 Summary of Archaeological Sites in Region Two Considered for Basin-Wide Report, 1956. MS on file: SI-RBS. Lincoln.
164. Bentzen, Raymond
1962a The Powers-Yonkee Bison Trap. PA, 7(16):92.
McKean points dated at C-14 date of 4450±125 B.P. were recovered from this site.

165. Bentzen, Raymond
1962b The Powers-Yonkee Bison Trap. PA, 7(16):113-118.
The typical point is within the range of McKean. Identification of large bison skull places it as an intermediary form between B. bison and B. antiquus.
166. Berry, Lynn C.
1970 Report on a Preliminary Survey of the Absaroka Range in Custer National Forest, Southern Montana. AMQUA Abstracts, p. 9.
Heaviest occupational evidence for the higher elevations comes from the Middle Period. Types of sites include vision quests, quarries, tipi rings, and living sites.
167. Big Man, Max
1936 The Plains Absarokee. Gazette Publishing Company, Billings, Montana.
(On page 3) the Crow Indians chased buffalo onto river ice and killed them.
168. Bliss, Wesley L.
1947a Preliminary Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of Medicine Lake Reservoir, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A. On file: SI-RBS. Lincoln.
Eight sites were located, with one seeming to be particularly important because of probable stratification and Plano points.
169. ~~1947b~~ Preliminary Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of Tiber Reservoir, Toole and Liberty Counties, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A. On File: SI-BRBS. Lincoln.
The sites located fell roughly into three general categories: buried sites on the river terraces, surface sites on the river terraces, and tipi rings generally located on top or the plateau surrounding the reservoir.
170. ~~1947c~~ Preliminary Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of Canyon Ferry Reservoir, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP. On file: SI-RBS. Lincoln.
A total of nine open campsites were located. These were generally situated on flat terraces

near the creek mouths and often extended up onto the adjacent bluffs. They were characterized by tipi rings and/or stone hearths.

171. Bliss, Wesley L.
1948 Supplementary Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of Canyon Ferry Reservoir, Lewis and Clark and Broadwater Counties, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP. On file: SI-RBS. Lincoln.

172. ~~1949a~~ Archaeological Reconnaissance in Wyoming and Montana, 1946-1947. Proceedings of the Fifth Plains Conference for Archaeology Notebook, 1:7-12. University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

173. ~~1949b~~ Early Man in the Northwestern Plains. Proceedings of the Fifth Plains Conference of Archaeology (1947), Notebook No. 1, pp. 121-26. University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

174. ~~1949c~~ Archaeological Reconnaissance in Wyoming and Montana, 1946-1947. University of Nebraska Laboratory of Archaeology Notebook No. 1. University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

175. Bonne, Larry
1969 Largest Historic Collection in Midwest Will Be Sold. Livingston Enterprise, April 17, 1969.
The Sidney Nesbit collection of artifacts was sold May 3 and 4 in Great Falls.

176. Bonner, T. D.
1965 Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth. Ross and Haines, Inc., Minneapolis. Original printing, 1956.
Fortifications built by Blackfeet when attacked by Crows are described on p. 243. Big Horn, Montana? On pp. 321-322 are undescribed forts, possibly wickiups. The country reportedly abounds with them.

177. Borden, Charles E.
1959 Northwest Notes and News. AA.
The Kootenay River near Libby was surveyed by Montana State University (Missoula).

178. Brackett, William S.
 1893a Indian Remains on the Upper Yellowstone. Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1892, pp. 577-581. Washington, D.C.
 Author describes "stone forts," tipi rings, and a buffalo jump. A description of drive lanes containing perishable material is included.
179. ~~1893b~~ Indian Remains on the Upper Yellowstone. The American Field, 39(6):127-28.
 Same as 178.
180. Bradley, James H.
 1896 Journal of James H. Bradley. Contributions to the Historical Society of Montana, Vol. 11. State Publishing Co., Helena.
 Pictographs on the Clark Fork are mentioned. The author tells of seeing some of his Indian scouts add stones to rock piles; also published as March of the Montana Column, University of Oklahoma Press, 1961.
181. Brekke, Alan
 1969 Antiquity in North Central Montana. AIM, 10(3): 1-11.
 The author describes surface collections representing Hellgap to Late Plains side-notched points from site near Harlem, Montana.
182. ~~1970~~ Three Buttes Bison Kill (24BL104). AIM, 11(4): 39-54.
 Three Buttes produced Avonlea and later side-notched point types.
183. Brown, Barnum
 1932 The Buffalo Drive. Natural History, 32:75-82. American Museum of Natural History, New York.
 Essentially, this is a romanticized collecting trip. The author does give some good information about drive lanes, estimates of total number of points removed, and provides some information regarding lithics.
184. Brown, Lionel A.
 1963a The Fort Smith Medicine Wheel. PA, 8(22):225-229.
 Article contains discussion of a number of other stone effigies in Wyoming, Montana, and Alberta.

185. Brown, Lionel A.
1963b A Crow Lodge Frame. PA, 8(22):273-74.
Description of a lodge frame situated in the Bighorn Canyon of southeastern Montana.
186. 1968 Archaeology of the Lower Bighorn Canyon, Montana. AIM, 9(4):1-108. Also in Contributions to Anthropology #2. University of Montana, Missoula.
Archaeological excavation of eight sites was conducted. Of interest at several of the sites were pottery and temporary shelters represented by post molds and rotted horizontal logs. The author suggests late occupation sites are attributable to the Crow.
187. Brown, Ron
1968 The 1968 Field Season. TS, 9(9):2-11.
The area of investigation covered the south and southeast fringe of the Bull Mountains. Seven pages of drawings of artifacts and pictographs.
188. 1969a A Tribute to Tork. TS, 10(3):2.
Obituary of Thorald N. Christensen.
189. 1969b (No title.) TS, 10(8):2-3.
There are two pages of drawings--gravers and interesting stones that have an edge smoothed as for a forefinger.
190. 1969c Emigrant Montana Area. TS, 10(10):6-9.
Field trip located rock lines, a buffalo jump, and campsite.
191. 1970a Supplement to Rainy Butte Gap Site Reported in Trowel and Screen, Vol. 10, No. 11, November 1969. TS, 11(1):5-19.
There are 13 pages of artifact drawings from the Rainy Butte Gap Site (24YL413). Included is a possible Scottsbluff point, granite maul, and assorted side- and corner-notched points.
192. 1970b The Cove Area. TS, 11(2):11-24.

The area has numerous small occupation sites. There are 11 pages of drawings of artifacts from surface collections and specific sites.

193. Brown, Ron
1970c Castle Buttes North of Pompey's Pillar Easter Sunday 1970. TS, 11(7):10-11.
Crescent-shaped petroglyphs were observed. Second page is drawings of some artifacts.
194. _____, and Archie
1970 24YL806 Fox-Schultz Progress Report to June 19. TS, 11(7):5-7.
Primarily field notes--not much archaeology.
195. Brumley, John
1966 The Lost River Burial (24HL403). AIM, 7(4):1-14.
Description of a probable secondary burial and associated grave goods of the late 19th or early 20th century.
196. _____
1971 Preliminary Report on Area A Wahkpa Chu'gn Site (24HL101): Results of the 1970 Field Season. AIM, 12(1):11-39.
Nine layers were present in Area A. The several post molds suggest the use of a corral. A detailed projectile point analysis is presented. Oldest cultural material is attributable to Avonlea.
197. Buckles, William G.
1963 Notes on Comparison of Historic Indian Art and Prehistoric Rock Art. TS, 4(6):5-6.
The author is making a study of the comparison of petroglyph and pictograph art styles with historic Plains Indian art in an attempt to aid in the identification of the tribal affiliation of the rock art artists.
198. Burton, Dennis
1969 Aluminum Foil as a Recording Technique of Incised Rock Art. AIM, 10(3):67-68.
The author relates experiments for recording the depth of petroglyphs.
199. Caldwell, Warren W. (Ed.)
1968 The Northwestern Plains: A Symposium. The Center for Indian Studies, Rocky Mountain

College Occasional Papers, No. 1, pp. 165,
288, 300, 328, 388, 534. Billings.

200. Castle, Florence
1962 Two Pictograph-Petroglyphs, Castle Coulee,
Carbon Co., Montana. WA, 5(3):22.
This site is better known as Provinse
Pictograph (24CB408). The article consists of
two drawings of the pictographs.

201. Catlin, George
1841 Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and
Condition of the North American Indians. Pub-
lished by the author, the Egyptian Hall, Pica-
dilly, London.
Page 43--In winter the Crow Indians some-
times made rude cabins like lodges in which they
were warmer and better protected from their
enemies.

202. Chamberlain, Lee C.
1972 The Medicine Rock of Malta. Our Public Lands,
22(1):8-11. U.S. Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.
Assiniboine mythology refers to a petroglyph
boulder in Phillips County.

203. Christensen, Isabel
1970a Lookout Cave by Burt Williams. TS, 11(5):4-5.
Author reports on a paper given by Williams
at the 1970 Montana Archaeological Society meet-
ing in Lewistown.

204. ~~1970b~~ Index for Volume 11--1970. TS, 11(12):2.

205. Christensen, Tork
1963a Story of a Teepee. TS, 4(3):14.
Teepee built in 1884 near Livingston stood
for 65 years before rotting away.

206. ~~1963b~~ Thoughts and Observations on the Origins and
Development of Stone Age Weapons. TS, 4(4):10-
11.
Author describes a possible developmental
sequence of Stone Age weapons.

207. ~~1963c~~ Pentagons of the Northwestern Plains. TS,
4(6):2-4.

Five-sided hogan-type shelters, war lodges were built and used by raiding or war parties. Some of cedar survive today; others are known only from a rock outline.

208. Christensen, Tork
1963d Shoshoni Trail. TS, 4(10):2-4.
The Shoshoni Trail originates in Wyoming and runs north into Montana. This ancient migration path is marked by faded ruts, broken and lost articles, rock piles, and stone rings. A part of this trail is known in the literature as Bad Pass.
209. ~~1964~~ The Six Shooter Site (24SW402). TS, 5(5):4-8.
Unnotched and indented based points and pottery fragments were found.
210. ~~1965~~ Devil's Basin Bison Trap (24ML413). TS, 6(1):5-6.
Author points out the similarities between Devil's Basin Bison Trap and Powers-Yonkee Site (24PR5).
211. ~~1966a~~ An Introductory Report on Lone Pictograph Rock Shelter (24YL447). TS, 7(2):3.
One M-shouldered pictograph was on a shelter wall. Test in floor revealed charcoal and milling stone.
212. ~~1966b~~ (Review of) An Introduction to the Archaeology of Alberta, Canada, by H. M. Wormington and Richard G. Forbis. TS, 7(9):4.
213. ~~1967~~ Yankee Jim Canyon Mystery. TS, 8(11):2.
The author describes rock piles and two rock lanes of unknown significance.
214. Clawson, Roger
1970a Prehistoric Village. Billings Gazette, November 29, 1970.
The purpose of the article is to arouse public pressure against the reclassification and sale of BLM land in Yellowstone County on which there are remnants of log structures.

215. Clawson, Roger
 1970b Continuing Vision Quests. Billings Gazette,
 November 29, 1970.
 The author reports that the vision quest as
 a means of receiving supernatural help remains
 in existence today among the Crow.
216. ~~1970c~~ Bison Jump Area. Billings Gazette, December 6,
 1970.
 Plans for a future highway may endanger
 large buffalo jump in the Yellowtail Dam area.
217. Conner, Stuart W.
 1960 The Owl Canyon Pictograph Site. AIM, 2(3):7-11.
 A shield-bearing warrior is described.
218. ~~1962a~~ Articles on Montana Archaeology. TS, 3(10):10-11.
 The author discusses the availability of
 articles on Montana archaeology.
219. ~~1962b~~ Publications on Montana Archaeology. AIM,
 4(2):1-11.
 Bibliography lists major articles through
 1972.
220. ~~1962c~~ A Preliminary Survey of Prehistoric Picture
 Writing on Rock Surfaces in Central and South
 Central Montana. Anthropological Paper (#2)
of the Billings Archaeological Society. Billings.
 Discussion of rock art in this area.
221. ~~1962d~~ The Fish Creek, Owl Canyon, and Grinvold Rock
 Shelter Pictograph Sites in Montana. PA,
 7(15):24-35.
 The author reports pictograph panels con-
 taining masked anthropomorphic figures and
 shield-bearing anthropomorphic figures in panel
 with horses. Possible artists are identified.
222. ~~1962e~~ Introduction to Buffalo Jumps. In Symposium on
Buffalo Jumps Memoir No. 1, pp. 8-11. Montana
Archaeological Society, Missoula.
 This serves as an introduction for the novice
 to some of the terminology and material concerned
 with buffalo jumps.

223. Conner, Stuart W.
 1962f Unusual Characteristics of the Keogh Buffalo Jump. In Symposium on Buffalo Jumps Memoir No. 1, pp. 8-11. Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula.
 The Keogh Buffalo Jump has parallel rock lanes which wind around and down a hill. In some sections these are double. This jump is associated with a buffalo wallow.
224. 1962g Glossary. In Symposium on Buffalo Jumps Memoir No. 1, pp. 57-58. Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula.
 This is an enumeration of the various terms given to the physical features and operations of buffalo jumps.
225. 1963a Evans Site. TS, 4(8):2.
 Excavation revealed trade beads, part of a muzzle loading rifle, and a bark floor.
226. 1963b Prehistoric Man in the Yellowstone Valley. Montana: Magazine of Western History, 14(2). Reprinted in Red Man's West, pp. 3-11. Hastings House, 1965.
 The author summarizes the history of the Yellowstone Valley in general terms. Designed for the public.
227. 1964a Indian Rock Petroglyphs. TS, 5(2):6-7.
 The author reports the history of this petroglyph site. The petroglyphs are reproduced in the article.
228. 1964b Provinse Pictographs (24CB408). TS, 5(3):4-5.
 This site is also referred to as "Castle Coulee" in The Wyoming Archaeologist, 5(3):22. (See entry 200.)
229. 1965 Crow Indian Dwellings of Wood. Unpublished manuscript, on file, Billings.
230. 1966a The Russian Creek Wickiup Site. AIM, 7(1):8-12.
 The author defines "wickiup" and describes

and compares data from the Russian Creek Wickiup with other wickiup sites.

231. Conner, Stuart W.
1966b Recollections of a Wickiup Site. AIM, 7(4):15.
Clarence Steele provides a description of a wickiup south of Lewistown which he noticed about 1910.
232. ~~1966c~~ The Joliet Petroglyphs: Some Interpretations. TS, 7(6):2-3.
The author believes the figure in the petroglyph panel does not represent the "traditional" shield-bearing figure.
233. ~~1967a~~ Pictorial Sketch of Pictograph Cave. AIM, 8(3):1-15.
Pictures of the excavation of Pictograph Cave and the pictographs are included.
234. ~~1967b~~ Regional Archaeological Publications. TS, 8(4):1-12.
Information about archaeology publications in Montana, neighboring states, and Canada is provided.
235. ~~1968a~~ The Northwestern Plains: An Introduction. In The Northwestern Plains--A Symposium. The Center for Indian Studies, Rocky Mountain College Occasional Papers No. 1, pp. 13-20, Warren W. Caldwell (Ed.). Billings.
The cultural development and prehistory of the Northwest Plains are described.
236. ~~1968b~~ (Review of) Two Leggings. PA, 13(39).
The article contains information of value to archaeological aspects of vision quests.
237. ~~1968c~~ Yellowstone Hogan. Unpublished manuscript in possession of the author. Billings.
238. ~~1970~~ The Need for Coal Lands Archaeology. In Proceedings of the Montana Coal Symposium. Eastern Montana College, Billings.

The author explains the losses which will occur if strip coal mining takes place without salvage archaeology preceding it. Possible approaches to implementing coal lands salvage archaeology are suggested.

239. Conner, Stuart W.
n.d.a Elk Antler Piles Made by Indians on Northwestern Plains. Unpublished manuscript in possession of the author. Billings.
Title is descriptive.
240.
n.d.b Winnecook Petroglyphs. Unpublished manuscript in possession of the author. Billings.
The Winnecook Petroglyphs, 24WL403, contain representations of several horses.
241. , and Betty Lu
1971 Rock Art of the Montana High Plains. The Art Galleries. University of California, Santa Barbara.
This is the first large-scale analysis of rock art motifs on the Northwest Plains. Possible artists, relative ages, and origins of art styles are discussed. It is an excellent base for future work.
242. , and K. J. Feyhl
1968 Split Rock: A Probable Fortification Site. AIM, 9(1):1-10.
Four rock structures and possibly a fifth are present. The authors present a well reasoned discussion of possible function.
243. Cooper, Paul L.
1955 The Archaeological and Paleontological Salvage Program in the Missouri Basin 1950-51. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 126(2).
Washington, D.C.
Map shows 14 reservoir sites in Montana which had archaeological investigation. Four pictures of 24TL26 in Tiber Reservoir and artifacts are included. Summarizes work at Canyon Ferry.
244. Cramer, Joseph L.
1961 The Lean Site: An Historic Log Shelter in Yellowstone County, Montana. PA, 6(14):267-70.
A clay vessel, similar to known Blackfoot ware, was found in a burned-out log structure of possible Blackfoot origin. This site is thought

to shed light on Blackfoot-Crow relations in the 18th and 19th centuries.

245. Cufe, Mike
1967 Archaeological Study Reveals Centuries-Old Activity in the Area. Tobacco Valley News, July 27, 1967. Eureka.
Press release concerning the archaeological survey of the Libby Dam Reservoir by the University of Montana.
246. Culbertson, Thaddeus
1952 Journal of an Expedition to the Mauvaises Terres and the Upper Missouri in 1850, Francis McDermott (Ed.). Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 146. Washington, D.C.
A large pile of elk horns near the mouth of the Yellowstone River is mentioned on pages 109 and 115.
247. Curtis, Edward S.
1909 The Apsarokee, or Crows. In The North American Indian, Vol. 4. Published by the author; no place of publication shown.
Page 21--Tipi-shaped structures of logs and brush were set up for Crow Indian women to cook in. Page 105--Crow raiders built overnight dwellings of dead logs in a circular stockade with brush piled overhead, leaving a smoke hole.
248. Dally, W. C.
1952 Archaeological Finds Around Denton, Fergus County, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 9.
Surface finds from several sites on Coffee Creek and Wolf Creek are described.
249. Daugherty, R. D.
1956 Notes and News. AA, 22(2):218-19.
Research by MSU (Missoula) and Shumate (near Great Falls) is reported.
250. _____
1958 Notes and News. AA, 24(2):222.
Work continues at Fort Owens and a brief survey was conducted on the Kootenai River between Libby and Troy by MSU (Missoula).
251. _____, and Francis A. Riddell.
1947 Appraisal of the Archaeological Resources of Hungry Horse Reservoir, Flathead County, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A. On file: SI-RBS. Lincoln.
One minor campsite was found.

252. Davis, E. Mott
1957 Notes and News. AA, 23(2):216-17.
Dusenberry is working near Three Forks.
Museum of the Plains Indians has a plains pre-
history hall.
253. ~~1958a~~ Notes and News. AA, 23(3):335.
Kehoe examined sites along the Teton River,
including four bison drives.
254. ~~1958b~~ Notes and News. AA, 24(1):101.
Fieldwork near Three Forks on the Ulm
Buffalo Jump is planned.
255. ~~1959~~ Notes and News. AA, 24(3):337.
Kehoe excavated at the Boarding School
Jump, 24GL302.
256. ~~1960~~ Notes and News. AA, 25(3):448.
Kehoe worked a second season at Boarding
School Jump.
257. Davis, Leslie B.
1965a Preliminary Report on North-Central Montana
Archaeology. In Papers Presented at the Annual
Meeting of the Montana Archaeological Society,
1964, Carling Malouf and L. Davis (Eds.). AIM
6(2):3-10.
A general survey of known sites. Point
types range from Hell Gap to late Prehistoric
side-notched.
258. ~~1966a~~ Avonlea Point Occurrence in Northern Montana.
PA, 11(32):100-116.
This article expands the known distribution
of Avonlea. Emphasis is on Montana.
259. ~~1966b~~ Cooperative Obsidian Dating Research in the
Northwestern Plains: A Status Report. AIM,
7(2):3-5.
Discussion of the current research on
obsidian hydration dating with emphasis on
Montana.

260. Davis, Leslie B.
1968 Northern Montana. In The Northwestern Plains: A Symposium. The Center for Indian Studies, Rocky Mountain College Occasional Papers No. 1, Warren W. Caldwell (Ed.), pp. 45-50. Billings.
The author deals with pre-1966 archaeological references in northern Montana.
261. ~~1969~~ Development and Exploration Status Report for Archaeological Site 24HL101, 1969. Unpublished manuscript on file at H. Earl Clack Memorial Museum, Havre.
Of special note are the non-bison fauna and butchered fetal bison recovered.
262. ~~1970a~~ Evaluation of Site 24HL101 Radiocarbon Dates. Unpublished manuscript on file at H. Earl Clack Memorial Museum, Havre.
Five dates are discussed.
263. ~~1970b~~ Prehistoric Utilization of Yellowstone Park Obsidian Within the Yellowstone, Madison, and Gallatin Drainages and the Northern Wyoming Basin: 12,000 to 200 years B.P. AMQUA Abstracts, pp. 29-30.
Obsidian use increases with time. Two quarrying sources--Obsidian Cliff and Canyon Junction--account for 93 per cent of the samples that were sourced by neutron activation.
264. ~~1971a~~ Reconstructing Montana's Past. Montana Collegian, Autumn, 1971, pp. 14-15. Montana State University, Bozeman.
The author explains the anthropology program at MSU (Bozeman).
265. ~~1971b~~ The Lindsay Mammoth Site (24DW501) Paleontology, Paleology, and Prehistory. Abstracts of 20th Plains Anthropological Conference, October 9, 10, 11, pp. 5-7. Manitoba Archaeological Society, Winnipeg.
266. (Ed.)
~~1965~~ Panel Discussion: Northwestern Plains Archaeology, North-Central Montana. AIM, 6(2):25-33.
Wide ranging discussion on topics relating to archaeology by a geologist, amateur, and professional archaeologist.

267. Davis, Leslie B., and Emmett Stallcop
 1965 The Keaster Site (24PH401): A Stratified Bison Kill Occupation in the Missouri Breaks Area of North Central Montana. Montana Archaeological Society Memoir No. 2. Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula.
 Testing revealed four occupation-kill levels.
268. 1966 The Wahkpa Chu'gn Site (24HL101): Late Hunters in the Milk River Valley. Montana Archaeological Society Memoir #3. Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula. Also published as Montana State University Anthropology Paper #1. Economics and Sociology Department, Montana State University, Bozeman.
 This site is a combination of kill and occupation areas. The evidence indicates discontinuous usage for about 1500 years, ending with the historic period.
269. Dempsey, Hugh A.
 1956 Stone "Medicine Wheels" Memorials to Blackfoot War Chiefs. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 46(6):177-182. Baltimore.
 The author is primarily concerned with medicine wheels in Alberta. Only passing mention is made of stone wheels in Montana.
270. Denig, Edwin Thomas
 1928 Indian Tribes of the Upper Missouri: The Assiniboiné. 46th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, pp. 398, 603-5. Washington, D.C.
 Items pertaining to archaeological interest are as follows: p. 298, reference is made to a large pile of old antlers above the mouth of the Yellowstone and near the Missouri; pp. 532-33, there is a description of a buffalo surround; pp. 603-605, picture writing.
271. 1960 The Assiniboiné, Taken from the Indian Tribes of the Upper Missouri. 46th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, pp. 603-607. In TS, 1(9):5.
 The description of Assiniboiné picture writing includes an example with legend.
272. Des Rosier, Fred L.
 1964 Bird Points???? AIM, 5(4):22-23.

There are several theories that attempt to explain why there are so many small projectile points found in a buffalo jump.

273. Des Rosier, Fred L.
1965 Kutenai War Lodges??? AIM, 6(1):14-15.
The author describes timbered structures near St. Mary's Lake, Glacier National Park.
274. DeSmet, Pierre Jean
1969 Life, Letters, and Travels of Father Pierre Jean DeSmet, S.J., 1801-1873, 5 vols., Hiram M. Chittenden and Alfred Richardson (Eds.), pp. 1371-1372. New York.
On pp. 1371-72, Father DeSmet mentions a great pile of elk horns on the Yellowstone, 17 miles below the Judith.
275. DeYong, Joe
1922 Age-Old Medicine Wheel in Big Horns May Have Been Made by Prehistoric Men Who Inhabited Montana Before Indians. Montana News Association Inserts #5, May 15, 1922, p. 261.
The author describes the medicine wheel and examines possible origins and meanings.
276. Dixon, Joseph K.
1913 The Vanishing Race. Popular Library, New York.
Pages 134, 147--Crow Indians used buffalo tripe as water bucket. Page 147--Crow raiders made log shelters for overnight use.
277. Earley, Dave
1971 Archaeologist Track Man. Billings Gazette, August 15, 1971.
University of Montana archaeologists doing salvage archaeology near Colstrip.
278. Edwards, Everett, and O. V. Krause
1969a The Ice Cave Buffalo Jump. TS, 10(3):5-7.
Artifacts from the vicinity of the Ice Cave Buffalo Jump demonstrate use of the area over many years.
279. 1969b Recent Finds. TS, 10(2):2.
Nine whole metates were found in an area one-half mile long north of Warren. These nine and two others are shown in drawings with measurements.

280. Eichhorn, Gary
1958 Petroglyphs at Porcupine Lookout, A Site in Rosebud County. AIM, 1(1):3-5.
This is a brief description of a petroglyph panel, which includes historic objects.
281. Elrod, John Morton
1908 Pictured Rocks: Indian Writings on the Rock Cliffs of Flathead Lake, Montana. Bulletin of the University of Montana No. 46. Biological Series No. 14. Missoula.
This is an extensive description, drawings, and photographs of pictographs on Angel Point, Flathead Lake.
282. Erdmann, Charles E.
1965 Relating Geo-Glaciological Formations to Archaeological Aspects of the Northwest Plains. In Papers Presented at the Montana Archaeological Society 1964, Carling Malouf and Leslie Davis (Eds.). AIM, 6(2):1-2.
The geological history of the valley of the Marias River between the Johnson Bridge on U.S. Highway 91, about eight miles south of Shelby, and the vicinity of Tiber Dam about fifteen miles southwest of Chester, is described.
283. Ewers, John C.
1944 The Blackfoot War Lodge: Its Construction and Use. AAn, 46(2):182-192.
The author utilizes references in early literature and ethnographic accounts in this description. Two actual accounts of the use of war lodges are included.
284. ~~1945~~ The Case for Blackfoot Pottery. AAn, 47(2): 289-299.
Detailed ethnographic and historic sources are used to demonstrate the existence and method of manufacture of Blackfoot pottery. The greatest weakness in this case is the lack of a genuine specimen of Blackfoot pottery.
285. ~~1949~~ The Last Bison Drives of the Blackfeet. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 39(11). Baltimore.
Some archaeology and a lot of history are contained in this article.

286. Ewers, John C.
1952 The Medicine Rock of the Marias: A Blackfoot Shrine Beside the Whoop-up Trail. Montana: Magazine of History, 2(3):54-56.
The article contains Blackfoot mythology about the Medicine Rock on the Marias River.
287. 1958 Blackfoot Indian Pipes and Pipemaking. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 186. Anthropological Papers No. 64, pp. 31-60. Washington, D.C.
In addition to the types of pipes and how they were made, stone quarries in Montana are enumerated.
288. 1967 Was There a Northwestern Plains Sub-Culture? An Ethnological Appraisal. PA, 12(36):167-74.
Based on ethnological data, the author believes a subculture for the Northwestern Plains did not exist.
289. 1968 Was There a Northwestern Plains Sub-Culture? An Ethnographical Appraisal. In The Northwestern Plains: A Symposium. The Center for Indian Studies, Rocky Mountain College, Occasional Papers No. 1, Warren W. Caldwell (Ed.), pp. 69-78. Billings.
Same as 288.
290. (Ed.)
1959 Adventures of Zenes Leonard, pp. 144, 145. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.
Method used in hunting buffalo is described on p. 144; Blackfeet fortifications during Crow-Blackfeet battle, p. 145.
291. Federal Writers Project of the Works Projects Administration
1939 Montana. The Viking Press, New York.
On p. 329 there is a brief description of a buffalo jump about four miles east of Harlowtown. On p. 292 Inscription Cave is mentioned. Apparently the description of the pictograph panel is incorrect.
292. Felton, Larry
1966 24CB418. TS, 7(8):2-3.

Test trench through fire pit in bank of Clark Fork River revealed scattered chips. Nearby is an historic Indian campsite.

293. Fenenga, Franklin
1951a Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of the Jefferson River Basin, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A.
Reservoir sites, Apex, Brenner, Clark Canyon, Kelley, and Landon, were explored. Only a few surface sites, of little importance, were found.
294. ~~1951b~~ Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of the Sun River Basin, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A.
The proposed reservoirs of Nilan and Wilson were surveyed. A total of four minor sites were located.
295. ~~1951c~~ Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of the Moorhead Reservoir, Montana and Wyoming: Supplement. SI-RBS-MBP-A.
296. ~~1952a~~ Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of the Little Bighorn Reservoir, Big Horn County, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A.
297. ~~1952b~~ Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of the Yellowtail Reservoir Site, Montana and Wyoming: Supplement. SI-RBS-MBP-A.
298. Feyhl, Ken J.
1962a Stark-Lewis Site News (24GV401). TS, 3(8):4.
Progress report on the excavation of Stark-Lewis by the Billings Archaeological Society.
299. ~~1962b~~ Bluewater Creek Burial (24CB404). TS, 3(10):3-5.
This rock shelter contained the bones of a young adult and infant.
300. ~~1963a~~ The Houck-Zimmerman Site. TS, 4(1):4-9.
Rock ring site produced numerous flakes, a broken shell pendant, and two broken points.

301. Feyhl, Ken J.
1963b Stark-Lewis Site News. TS, 4(6):6-8.
A progress report on excavations.
302. ~~1963c~~ Two Grooved, Pestle-Like Ground Stone Artifacts.
TS, 4(10):5-9.
The author describes two pestles with encircling grooves. One was found between Red Lodge and Bear Creek, Montana; and the other was found in Oregon Basin, Park County, Wyoming.
303. ~~1964a~~ Bernie Bertelson Artifact Collection. TS, 5(1):4-6.
Fourteen artifacts from the Pryor Mountains were donated to the Billings Archaeological Society.
304. ~~1964b~~ Canyon Creek Canyon, Yellowstone County, Montana. TS, 5(3):6-7.
The author briefly sketches man's inhabitation of this canyon.
305. ~~1964c~~ A Crow Medicine Bundle from the Jerome C. McGarity Collection. TS, 5(8):2-6.
There are good illustrations of cover and contents. Contents are described.
306. ~~1965~~ Carbon County, Montana Hearth Investigation.
TS, 6(1):4.
The conclusion was that hearth was historic and probably built by workmen on nearby construction projects.
307. ~~1966a~~ A Scalping Knife from Carbon County, Montana.
TS, 7(4):11-12.
The author describes 19th century Hudson Bay "scalping knife."
308. ~~1966b~~ A Three-Legged Stone Vessel from the Lower Yellowstone. AIM, 7(3):10-12.
This vessel is thought to have originated in the southwestern U.S. or possibly the Pacific Northwest coast and to have been transported to the discovery site in late prehistoric or early historic times.

309. Feyhl, Ken J.
1966c Sanitation Salvage Archaeology in Empty Gulch.
AIM, 7(4):16-17.
Stratigraphy and artifacts encountered in the digging of two privy pits are described.
310. Feyhl, Mert
1963 Report on the Annual Meeting, Montana Archaeological Society. TS, 4(6):9-10.
The author presents a summary of papers given at the annual meeting of the Montana Archaeological Society at Gardiner.
311. Forbis, Richard G.
1950 Archaeological Data from the Gates of the Mountains. MSU-ASP, No. 1.
Several occupation sites, pictographs, tipi rings and an amateur collection are described.
312. ~~1955~~ The MacHaffie Site. Ph.D. dissertation. Columbia University, New York. Copy on file: University of Montana Library, Missoula.
The MacHaffie Site contained three stratigraphic layers: Folsom, Scottsbluff, and a mixture of corner- and side-notched points.
313. ~~1962~~ A Stratified Buffalo Kill in Alberta. In Symposium on Buffalo Jumps, Memoir No. 1, Montana Archaeological Society, Malouf and Conner (Eds.), pp. 3-7. Missoula.
Background information about Old Women's Buffalo Jump (EcP1-1) and summary of the data are presented.
314. ~~1965~~ Archaeology of the Milk River as Seen from Alberta. AIM, 6(2):11-13.
This is a brief comparison of selected sites in Montana and Alberta.
315. ~~1967~~ (Review of) Boarding School Bison Drive Site, by T. F. Kehoe. Plains Anthropologist Memoir No. 4, 1967, Vol. 12, No. 35. PA, 12(38):421-24.
316. ~~1968~~ Alberta. In The Northwestern Plains: A Symposium. The Center for Indian Studies, Rocky

Mountain College Occasional Papers No. 1, Warren W. Caldwell (Ed.), pp. 37-44. Billings.
The author summarizes Alberta archaeology.

317. Forbis, Richard G., and John D. Sperry
1952 An Early Man Site in Montana. AA, 18(2):127-33.
The MacHaffie Site has three occupation levels containing Folsom, Scottsbluff, and corner-notched points, in that sequence.
318. Forssen, John A.
1959 New Artifacts Found at Site of First Christmas in Montana, 150 Years Ago. The Missoulian, December 25, 1959.
Salish House, trading post of David Thompson, was relocated.
319. Foster, Jim
1964 Antique Bottle Dating. TS, 5(4):6-8.
Article contains glossary of the distinguishing features of bottles.
320. ~~1966~~ Some Notes on the Bozeman Trail and the Bridger Cut-Off. TS, 7(5):1-5.
Early travel is recapped by the author.
321. Francis, Alberta F.
1970 A Petroglyph Site in Yellowstone County (24YL610). AA, 11(4):31-37.
This petroglyph seems to represent a buffalo going over a cliff. Of interest is the recovery of a possible tool used in the manufacture of the rock art.
322. Fraser, Willard E.
1970 Burial According to Transportation Status. AIM, 11(1):59-61.
The author (with jesting manner) suggests cars might be used for caskets much as ships and rock cairns were in the past.
323. Fredlund, Dale
1969 Vision Quest Sites and Structures. AIM, 10(1):14-20.
The author briefly presents background material about vision quests. An explanation of the vision quest site form is included.

324. Fredlund, Dale
 1970a An Extension of Avonlea Distribution. AIM, 11(4):71-72.
 Two Avonlea points were found west of the Continental Divide in western Montana.
325. ~~1970b~~ Archaeology in the Sapphire and Bitterroot Mountains of Western Montana. AMQUA Abstracts, p. 48.
 McKean complex points are the predominant type found in a survey of 50 sites between 5,500 and 7,500 feet, although points from all periods except Llano and Folsom are present. Site types and favored locations are noted.
326. ~~1970~~, and Lynn Fredlund
 Archaeological Survey of the Forks of the Flathead River: A Preliminary Report. AIM, 11(4):15-29.
 Site descriptions and cultural interpretations are presented.
327. ~~1971~~ Archaeology Survey of the Three Forks of the Flathead River, Montana. AIM, 12(2&3).
 Twenty-six surface sites were located. Preferred locations were the junction of two streams and the outlets of lakes. Several high-altitude sites were located. Relatively few artifacts were found.
328. ~~1971~~, and William LaCombe
 Alpine Archaeology in the Bitterroot Mountains of Montana. Unpublished manuscript in possession of the authors.
329. Frison, George C.
 1961 Letter to Oscar T. Lewis. TS, 2(1):2.
 Frison is asking for information concerning a site (BK Site) which produced net sinkers.
330. ~~1967~~ The Piney Creek Sites, Wyoming. University of Wyoming Publications, 33(1):37-38. Laramie.
 Montana pottery is mentioned on pp. 37-38.
331. ~~1970a~~ The Kobold Site (24BH406): A Post-Altithermal Record of Buffalo-Jumping for the Northwestern Plains. PA, 15(47):1-35.

Use of this site ranges from the Early Middle Prehistoric period to the Late Prehistoric period.

332. Frison, George C.
1970b (Review of) The Bighorn Canyon Archaeology, by Wilfred M. Husted. Published in Salvage Archaeology No. 12. AAn, 72(3):693-94.
333. Gambrel, D. H.
1971 Big Sky Archaeology. Peabody News, 1(4):1-5. St. Louis.
Article tells of salvage archaeology near Colstrip.
334. Gidlund, Carl
1967 Stone Relics May Be 8,000 Years Old. Missoulian Sentinel, May 7, 1967.
Archaeological survey classes from the University of Montana have been excavating a site near Garrison. (Possibly the Avon Site?)
335. Goodwin, Jim
1963 An Historic Petroglyph Site in Southern Montana. WA, 6(3):7-8.
Petroglyphs in Treasure County on Yellowstone River contain a horse and guns. The report refers to 24YL600.
336. Greene, W. D.
1964 Archaeological Investigation of the Big Horn Canyon, Information and Pictures. WA, 7(2):21-24.
Charter trips into the Big Horn Canyon by boat are available.
337. Grey, Don
1961 Pictograph and Petroglyph Classification. WA, 4(11):2-12.
The author includes pictographs from Pictograph Cave and from Decker, Montana (p. 11).
338. 1962a Reproduction of Petroglyphs. TS, 3(2):2-3.
Various methods of replication are described.
339. 1962b The Production of Plastic Artifact Replicas. TS, 3(2):3-5.
The author describes a technique for making plastic artifact replicas.

340. Grey, Don
1962c Radio-carbon Dating. TS, 3(12):3-6.
Theory, measurement, contamination, sample collection and storage, and interpretation of C-14 dates are discussed.
341. ~~1963~~ Dendrochronology. TS, 4(2):4-10.
Author describes this dating technique and its application to the Evans Wickiup Site.
342. ~~1964a~~ Dendrochronology Lab Equipment. TS, 5(6&7):1-8.
The author describes extensively the material and steps for building equipment for dendrochronological analysis.
343. ~~1964b~~ Carbon Dating and Other Technical Aids to Archaeology. AIM, 5(4):15-18.
An interdisciplinary approach to problem solving includes carbon dating, obsidian hydration, palynology, and other methods.
344. ~~1968~~ The Northwest Gun from the Evans Site. AIM, 9(2):11-15.
An extensive description of the barrel of a flintlock gun and the efforts to trace its origin.
345. Grinnell, George Bird
1892 Early Blackfoot History. AAn, 1st Series, 5(2):153-164.
Information about early tribal migrations.
346. ~~1901~~ The Lodges of the Blackfeet. AAn, NS, 3(3):650-668.
The article contains information regarding the size of tipis and fire pits.
347. ~~1908~~ Story of the Indian, Chapter 4. D. Appleton and Co., New York.
Chapter 4 deals with subsistence and pits, traps, and jumps for taking bison and antelope.
348. Griswold, Gillett
1953 An Occupation Site in the Hungry Horse Reservoir Area (Site 24FH1). In Archaeological Sites in

the Flathead Lake Region, Montana: A Symposium, MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 36-37.

River basin survey of Hungry Horse Dam Reservoir located one site.

349. Griswold, Gillett
1970 Aboriginal Patterns of Trade Between the Columbia Basin and the Northern Plains. AIM, 11(2&3).
The author reconstructs trade between the Columbia Valley, the Plateau, and the Northern Plains in the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic times.
350. (Ed.)
1953 Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 15.
This paper includes primarily descriptive reports on nine archaeological sites. (See 422, 546, 582, 624, 757, 824, 848, 882.)
351. , and Dave Larom
1954 A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Hell Gate Canyon Area, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 16.
Hell Gate Canyon was seasonally and probably intermittently occupied by simple hunting and gathering groups from late prehistoric to recent historic times.
352. Hagen, Harold N.
1961 Pictograph Cave. TS, 2(4):2-4.
The author reconstructs life in Pictograph Cave.
353. 1962a A Tribute to Oscar T. Lewis on His 75th Birthday. TS, 3(6):3.
Oscar T. Lewis had made considerable contributions to Montana archaeology.
354. 1962b A Preliminary Report on the Cottonwood Creek Area Based on Surface Indications. TS, 3(12):7-9.
The Cottonwood Creek area, south of Billings, contains flaking areas, rock ring sites, and an exposed stratified deposit.
355. 1963a The Nordstrom-Bowen Site. TS, 4(12):2-6.
Describes an extensive pictograph-petroglyph site north of Pompey's Pillar.

356. Hagen, Harold N.
1963b Oct. 1962-Dec. 1963. TS, 4(12):7.
The report of the president of the Billings
Archaeological Society.
357. ~~1965~~ Metates. TS, 6(1):2.
The purpose of the article is to show the
beginner what certain types of artifacts found
in the Billings area look like.
358. ~~1966~~ 24ME406. TS, 7(1):1-3.
The author reports a large group of rock
ring and rock line features.
359. ~~1968a~~ Classification of Grooved Mauls (Primarily from
Montana). TS, 9(11):2-9.
The author briefly covers manufacture and
hafting of mauls. There are drawings of various
forms and a chart containing information about
42 mauls.
360. ~~1968b~~ The Wegner Site. TS, 9(6):2-3.
The Wegner Site, about 10 miles north of
Billings, is in a plowed field and has produced
predominantly Duncan and Hanna projectile points.
361. Haines, Aubrey L.
1962a Rigler Bluffs Site (24PA401). TS, 3(10):6.
Hearth produced a C-14 date of 3008 B.C.
362. ~~1962b~~ The Bannock Trails of Yellowstone National Park.
AIM, 4(1):1-8.
The Bannock Indians used these trails for
sorties across the mountains from the Snake River
Plains to hunt buffalo.
363. ~~1963a~~ The Parker Mountain Site: An Indian Hunting
Camp in the Absarokas. TS, 4(4):2-4.
The site was a high summer hunting camp and
was probably used as a "lair" by raiding Indians,
possibly during the Bannock War of 1878.
364. ~~1963b~~ The Golden Arrowhead. TS, 4(5):2.

In the old correspondence files of Yellowstone Park is the report of a gold arrowhead bound by a WPA worker. Its authenticity is questioned.

365. Haines, Aubrey L.
1964 The Bannock Indian Trail. Yellowstone Library and Museum Association. Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.
Reprint of 362.
366. ~~1966a~~ A Projectile Point from the Big Hole Battlefield. AIM, 7(1):5-6.
Maintenance crew found triangular unnotched tan chert point, which is thought to pre-date the Big Hole Battle between the army and the Nez Perce.
367. ~~1966b~~ The Rigler Bluffs Hearth Site (24PA401). AIM, 7(2):5.
McKean obsidian point was recovered from hearth in Cutbank.
368. n.d. Preliminary Report on the Rigler Bluffs Prehistoric Indian Site 24PA401. Unpublished manuscript on file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
369. Hamilton, William T.
1900 A Trading Expedition Among the Indians in 1858. In Contributions to the Historical Society of Montana, Vol. 3. Historical Society of Montana, Helena.
On pp. 101, 104, Kootenai use of fortifications is noted.
370. Hayne, Coe
1929 Red Men on the Big Horn. Judson Press, Philadelphia.
Pages 23, 108--Arrow Rock, a cliff on Pryor Creek, to which the Crow Indians made offerings, is described and legend recounted.
371. Hazlitt, Ruth
1934 The Journal of Francois Antoine Laroque. Sources of Northwest History No. 20, pp. 17, 19, 22, 24. State University of Montana, Missoula.
Items of archaeological interest are as follows:

On p. 17, a stone vessel holding about two gallons; p. 22, pictographs at the bottom of Pompey's Pillar; and p. 24, abandoned wooden cabins enclosed by a small fort.

372. Healy, James
1962 The Art of Knapping and Reproduction of Folsom Points. TS, 3(11):3-11.
The author outlines steps necessary for the modern production of Folsoms.
373. ~~1963~~ Knapping Industries. TS, 4(8):3-7.
Prehistoric quarrying methods and modern reconstruction of flint knapping techniques are described.
374. ~~1966~~ Applying the Ancient Craft of Knapping Thru Controlled Fracturing. AIM, 6(4):5-21.
This is a detailed analysis of techniques involved in modern flint knapping.
375. Hedden, Mark
1962 (Review of) A Preliminary Survey of Prehistoric Picture Writing on Rock Surfaces in Central and South Central Montana, by Stuart W. Conner. Anthropological Paper (No. 2) of the BAS, in PA, 7(8):217.
376. Henry, Olive
1961 Prehistoric Indian Relics Owned by Eddie Barbeau. Independent Record, October 22, 1961. Helena.
Barbeau has an extensive artifact collection made in Montana.
377. Hewes, Gordon
1948 Early Tribal Migrations in the Northern Great Plains. Plains Archaeological Conference Newsletter, 1(4):3-12. Lincoln.
Included in the discussion are the Blackfeet, Cree, Assiniboine, Kootenai, and Flathead. Distribution is shown with maps.
378. Hindman, Rose
1962 More Notes on the Indented Base, Triangular Projectile Point. AIM, 5(1):3.
Two points from the Bull Mountains are illustrated.

379. Hindman, Rose
1970 The Myers-Hindman Archaeological Site (24PA504).
TS, 11(12):4-7.
The history of archaeological investigation at this site is included within report of field-work for 1970. A number of agate basin points were found with indications of a still older layer.
380. Hoffman, J. Jacob
1953 Comments on the Use and Distribution of Tipi Rings in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. MSU-ASP, No. 14.
The author concludes the nature and use of tipi rings is highly conjectural and that tipi rings tend to cluster in the high plateaus of central Montana.
381. ~~1958~~ The Yellowstone Park Survey. AIM, 1(2):2-4.
Preliminary report indicates the Park to have been occupied more or less continuously from ancient to modern times.
382. ~~1960~~ Intermountain Pottery on Yellowstone Lake. AIM, 2(3&4):3-7.
Shoshone pottery fragments from the First Blood site are described.
383. ~~1961~~ A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of Yellowstone National Park. Master's Thesis. University of Montana, Missoula.
Occupation of Yellowstone National Park has occurred since about 8000 B.C. The Middle Prehistoric period is characterized by a plant processing economy. Many artifacts are illustrated.
384. Hoffman, B.
1962 A Buffalo Kill Site in the Montana Rockies. PA, 7(17):196-201.
Side-notched points and a stone pipe similar to Upper Columbia River variety were found at a small jump in the Smith River Valley of central Montana.
385. Hosmer, J. Allen
1932 A Trip to the States. Historical Reprints: Sources in Northwest History No. 17. Montana

State University, Missoula.

Men searching for wood along the Yellowstone discovered an old Indian lodge; inside was an old log "covered with hyeroglyphics" (p. 11).

386. Howard, Guy
1960 (No title.) TS, 1(9):5-6.
Drawings of pictographs from a cave in the Pryor Mountains.
387. Hoy, Judy
1969a Petroglyph Boulders in Phillips County, Montana. AIM, 10(3)45-65.
The author suggests large glacial-drop boulders were used for drawings because of the scarcity of suitable vertical rock surfaces on the plains. Ten petroglyph boulder sites are described.
388. 1969b An Early Man Site Near Malta, Montana. AIM, 10(4):50-59.
Artifacts from this blowout include Agate Basin and McKean points and assorted tools. A large proportion of the lithic material is Knife River Flint.
389. 1969c A Carved Stone Whale (?) from North Central Montana. AIM, 10(4):60-63.
A small catlinite carving was found near Snake Butte.
390. 1970 Alkali Creek Rock Cairn. AIM, 11(1):13-16.
This is a description of a rock pile in Phillips County.
391. Hughes, Jack T.
1948 Supplementary Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of Tiber Reservoir, Toole and Liberty Counties, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A. On file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
Additional fieldwork supplements the 1947 Preliminary Appraisal (see Bliss, 1947b). Thirty-five new sites (total 53) are described with recommendations as to further action.
392. 1947a, and Wesley L. Bliss
Preliminary Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of Canyon Ferry

Reservoir, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A. On file:
SI-RBS, Lincoln.

A brief surface reconnaissance revealed three occupation sites, 24CB13, and the historic site, Fort D. F. Smith.

393. Hughes, Jack T., and Wesley L. Bliss
1947b Preliminary Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of Yellowtail Reservoir, Montana and Wyoming. SI-RBS-MBP-A. On file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
A total of nine open campsites were generally situated on flat terraces, near the creek mouths, and often extended up onto the adjacent bluffs. Sites were characterized by tipi rings and/or stone hearths.
394. Huigen, Doug
1965 New Indian Pictographs Discovered. Great Falls Tribune, October 3, 1965.
Five panels of pictographs were found in a Big Horn cave.
395. Hurt, Wesley R., Jr.
1962 Survey of Buffalo Jumps in the Northern Plains. Unpublished manuscript prepared for the National Park Service. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
Hurt summarized data on approximately 25 published and unpublished kills.
396. ~~1966~~ The Altithermal and the Prehistory of the Northern Plains. Quaternaria, 8:101-14. Rome, Italy.
The focus is on the Northern Plains in general. Several C-14 dates for Montana sites, 24CB202, Rigler Bluff, and Powers-Yonkee, are included.
397. Husted, Wilfred M.
1963 Investigations in the Upper Yellowtail Reservoir, Montana and Wyoming. PA, 8(20):119.
The upper twenty miles of the reservoir were surveyed; twenty-one new sites were located. Data from five excavations are summarized.
398. ~~1965~~ Early Occupations in Bighorn Canyon, Montana. PA, 10(27):7-13.
Mangus Site (24CB221) produced Agate Basin Complex points. Two early levels for the Sorenson Site were dated at 6740 and 6650 B.C.

399. Husted, Wilfred M.
1968 Archaeological Sites in Loess Regions of the Missouri Drainage Basin, Part 1: The Probable Age of the Altithermal on the Western Plains. Proceedings of the VII Congress of the International Association for Quaternary Research, Vol. 12. On file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
400. ~~1969~~ Bighorn Canyon Archaeology. Publications in Salvage Archaeology, No. 12. RBS-SI, Washington, D.C.
This is the final report on the Bighorn Canyon. Most of the text is excavation reports from Montana and Wyoming. Montana sites are the Sorenson and Mangus sites. The author relates these data to neighboring areas.
401. Istvanffy, Denes G.
1961 Photography in Archaeology. TS, 2(6):2.
Methods for recording archaeological data in the field are discussed.
402. ~~1962~~ Painted Rock Sites. TS, 3(10):7.
The author briefly describes 24LA5 and the smaller pictograph site 50 yards south of 24LA5.
403. Jarrett, Grover C.
1958 Piskun Near Ulm Was a Favorite of Indians. Great Falls Tribune, March 30, 1958, pp. 7-8.
This is a popular account of buffalo drives with a general reference to the Ulm Jump.
404. Jasmann, Alice O. (Dede)
1962 Seven Pictograph Sites in Southwestern Montana. AIM, 3(3):1-19.
The article contains drawings of seven pictograph sites in the Madison and Jefferson River Drainages. Representative pictographs are illustrated.
405. ~~1963~~ Folsom and Clovis Projectile Points Found in Southwestern Montana. AIM, 5(3):10-18.
Five points are described.
406. Jenkins, Al
1961 Ghost Cave. TS, 2(8):3-5.
Artifacts from and description of Ghost Cave are presented. This was probably taken from

Mulloy's Preliminary Historic Outline for the
Northwestern Plains.

407. Jenkins, Al
1962a The Importance of Crude Artifact. TS, 3(4):2-4.
The author suggested crude artifacts may indicate greater age than better made ones.
408. ~~1962b~~ Just a Thought----. TS, 3(9):7.
The author suggested that quality of flaking, in addition to shape and material, should be used in artifact classification.
409. ~~1962c~~ Spring Creek Site (24CB401). TS, 3(10):8.
Yuma and Folsom artifacts were recovered from this Red Lodge site by the WPA under Oscar T. Lewis.
410. ~~1968a~~ The Lithic Industry. TS, 9(6):8-9.
The first of a series of three articles dealing with the manufacture of artifacts. This one is primarily concerned with percussion flaking.
411. ~~1968b~~ The Lithic Industry (2nd Part). TS, 9(7):5-7.
This author explains the technique of "pressure flaking."
412. ~~1968c~~ The Lithic Industry (3rd Part). TS, 9(8):6-8.
This explains flaking techniques used to produce Yuma and Folsom points.
413. ~~1969~~ The Atlatl. TS, 10(5):4-6.
The use of the atlatl in both the Old and New World is reviewed. Some atlatl finds in North America are discussed.
414. Jenni, Donald R.
1962 Camas Creek (24SA5). AIM, 4(4):9-20.
Artifacts from gravel bar on the lower Flat-head River are described.
415. ~~1963~~ Sterile Burial on Red Mountain Ridge. AIM, 5(2):17-18.

Two rectangular stone mounds, thought to be of Caucasian origin, are too small for extended burial of a small child.

416. Jenni, Donald and Sandy
1959 Camus Creek (24SA5). AIM, 1(4):6-7.
Three points are described as McKean-like, Hanna-like, and Duncan-like.
417. ~~1960~~ A Ranger Basin Campsite. AIM, 2(1):2.
A brief mention of a site thought to be a temporary hunting camp near Ennis.
418. ~~1962~~ Camp Misery Site. AIM, 3(4):6.
Total collection at this site in the Swan Mountain Range is a single crude point.
419. Jennings, Jesse D.
*1948 An Atlas of Archaeological Sites Within the Reservoirs Located in the Missouri River Basin, Revised. NPS-S. On file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
420. Johnson, Ann M.
1970a Montana Projectile Point Types: Avonlea. AIM, 11(1):45-57.
The author attempted to review all available information about Avonlea.
421. ~~1970b~~ Montana Projectile Point Types: Besant. AIM, 11(4):55-70.
The author attempted to define Besant in terms of distribution, type, cultural affiliation, and attributes.
422. ~~1970c~~ Montana Projectile Point Types: Avonlea. Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter, 31:2-11. Regina.
Reprint of 1970a (see 420).
423. Joyes, Dennis
1963 Three Surface Archaeological Sites in Sheridan County, Montana. TS, 4(3):2-9.
Surface collections from 24SH401, 24SH402, and 24SH403 include large numbers of hammer and anvil stones. Side-notched projectile points at 24SH402 and 24SH403 suggest a fairly recent occupation.

424. Joyes, Dennis
1968 The Evans Wickiup Site (24GV405). AIM, 9(2):
Two trade beads and the barrel of a flint-
lock gun were found during excavation. The
wickiup is also believed to have had a bark
floor. Some poles showed axe marks.
425. ~~1970~~ Butchering Under Primitive Conditions: An
Example from Honduras. AIM, 11(1):1-6.
Primitive butchering in Honduras is described
and possible parallels between aboriginal hunters
and gatherers in North America are suggested.
426. ~~1970~~ , and Tom Jerde
Northeastern Montana Archaeology. AIM, 11(4):
1-14.
Report of a survey in Daniels, Sheridan, and
Roosevelt counties. Points ranging from Folsom
to historic metal ones were recovered.
427. Keenlyside, David
1968 Rock Art of the Great Plains. Unpublished manu-
script, University of Calgary.
Distribution of pictographs and petroglyphs
in Montana is summarized within the text.
428. Kehoe, Alice B.
1959a Pottery in Montana. AIM, 1(4):2-3.
Pottery of Plateau, Mandan, and Algonkian
traditions is described.
429. ~~1959b~~ Ceramic Affiliations in the Northwestern Plains.
AA, 25(2):237-47.
The author believes there were three prehis-
toric or protohistoric ceramic traditions in the
Northwestern Plains: Shoshone, Pisamiks (Eth-
ridge and Wascana wares), and Mandan, which were
carried on by the Shoshone, Blackfoot, Cree, and
Crow.
430. ~~1962~~ Hunters of the Buried Years. School Aids and
Textbook Publishing Co., Ltd., Regina.
This slight volume is a good introduction
to Northwestern Plains archaeology for the
beginner.

431. Kehoe, Thomas F.
1954 Stone "Medicine Wheels" in Southern Alberta and the Adjacent Portion of Montana. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 44(4):133-37.
Medicine Wheel is defined; the author suggests that they may have been associated with infrequent burial practices.
432. 1955 Museum Notes and News. Museum of the Plains Indian Newsletter, 1(2). Browning.
This reports briefly on excavations carried out at the Billy Big Spring Site (24GL304 and 24GL301) on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation.
433. 1957 Stone Tipi Rings in North-Central Montana and the Adjacent Portion of Alberta: Their Historical, Ethnological, and Archaeological Aspects. Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Washington, Seattle. Published as Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnography, 173(62):417-73. Washington, D.C.
See 1960c (441).
434. 1958a Museum Notes and News. Museum of the Plains Indian Newsletter, 2(2). Browning.
This is a preliminary report of summer fieldwork at Boarding School Jump (24GL302) north of Browning on Cut Bank Creek. A wooden corral may have been used at this site.
435. 1958b The Archaeological Survey Program of the Museum of the Plains Indian. Museum of the Plains Indian Information Leaflet No. 3. U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Browning.
Newly initiated archaeology program at the Museum of the Plains Indians is explained; a typical site form and information concerning the Federal Antiquities Act are included.
436. 1958c Three Dry-Laid Masonry Structures in the Northern Rocky Mountains. AA, 23(4):430-32.
The author describes dry masonry structures near Glacier National Park. Storage is suggested as possible function.

327. Kehoe, Thomas F.
 1958d Tipi Rings: The Direct Ethnological Approach Applied to an Archaeological Problem. AAAn, 60(5):861-73.
 The author includes a number of ethnographic and historical sources to demonstrate that rocks were used to hold down the edges of tipis.
438. ~~1959~~ Analysis of Material from Site 24GL302. In Museum Notes and News, Museum of the Plains Indian Newsletter, 3(1). Browning.
 The author analyzes material from Boarding School Jump (24GL302) near Browning.
439. ~~1960a~~ A Fraudulent Petroglyph from Glacier National Park, Montana. PA, 5(10)79-80.
 A recently discovered petroglyph is thought to be of non-Indian origin.
440. ~~1960b~~ Montana Prehistory. Montana Highway Commission Advertising Department, November 15, 1960. Helena.
 The author explains cultural sequences in Montana prehistory for the layman and suggests museums and several archaeological sites to visit.
441. ~~1960c~~ Stone Tipi Rings in North-Central Montana and the Adjacent Portion of Alberta, Canada: Their Historical, Ethnological, and Archaeological Aspects. Bureau of American Ethnology No. 173, Anthropological Papers No. 62, pp. 417-473.
 Historical documentation, ethnological evidence, and archaeological data are used to identify stone rings as "rings of stone employed by former resident Indians to hold down the periphery of their skin lodges."
442. ~~1961~~ The Avonlea Projectile Point. The Blue Jay, 19(3):137-39. Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Regina.
 This is very similar to Kehoe and McCorquodale, 1961 (455).

443. Kehoe, Thomas F.
1962 (Review of) Symposium on Buffalo Jumps, Montana Archaeological Society Memoir No. 1, Malouf and Conner (Eds.). AA, 28(4):561-62.
444. 1965a The Bison Drive as Seen from Saskatchewan. AIM, 6(2):14-16.
Various elements of the communal bison drive are discussed.
445. 1965b "Buffalo Stones": An Addendum to "The Folklore of Fossils." Antiquity, 34(155):212-13. Cambridge, England.
The author suggests that ammonites may have been used in hunting magic.
446. 1967 The Boarding School Bison Drive Site. Plains Anthropologist Memoir No. 4, 12(35). Lincoln.
Detailed analysis of excavations at this site.
447. 1969 (No title.) TS, 10(6):3-8.
The article is taken from AA, 31(6):27-41. Varieties of Plains and Prairie side-notched points are described.
448. 1970 (Review of) Bighorn Canyon Archaeology, RBI Publications in Salvage Archaeology No. 12, by Wilfred M. Husted. AA, 35(4):498.
449. 1971 Fieldwork Conducted During 1971 by the Milwaukee Public Museum in the Northern Plains. Abstracts 20th Plains Anthropological Conference. Winnipeg, October 9, 11, 19, 1971.
Work at the Billy Big Spring Site on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation is described.
450. , and Alice B.
1959 Boulder Effigy Monuments in the Northern Plains. Journal of American Folklore, 72(243):115-27.
A few of the boulder effigy monuments described in this article are in Montana. The authors present a clear discussion of the significance of such monuments.

451. Kehoe, Thomas F. and Alice B.
1960 Observations on the Butchering Technique at a Prehistoric Bison-Kill in Montana. AA, 25(3): 420-23.
Bison bone analysis from Boarding School Site Drive confirms use of drives in late summer or early autumn and food preparation. Results agree with analyses by White elsewhere on the plains.
452. ~~1961~~ A Probable Late Blackfoot Clay Vessel. PA, 6(11):43-45.
The authors suggested that ethnological accounts of heavy, sun-fired pottery refer to historic incense containers and that the true fired pottery shards found in this area predate 1800 A.D.
453. ~~1968~~ Saskatchewan. In The Northwestern Plains--A Symposium. The Center for Indian Studies, Rocky Mountain College Occasional Papers No. 1, Warren W. Caldwell (Ed.). Billings.
The Kehoes present a summary of Saskatchewan archaeology.
454. ~~1969~~ (No title.) TS, 10(3):5.
This is a short excerpt from 1960 American Antiquity, 25(3):420-423. See 451.
455. , and Bruce A. McCorquodale
~~1961~~ The Avonlea Point: Horizon Marker for the Northwestern Plains. PA, 6(13):179-88.
This is the initial paper defining Avonlea.
456. Keyser, Jim
1970 U of M Student Writes of Valley's Prehistory. Ronan Pioneer, December 17, 1970.
New World prehistory, with special attention to the prehistory of the Mission Valley, was written for the general reader.
457. Kidwell, Arthur S., Jr.
1969 The Conical Timbered Lodge on the Northwestern Plains: Historical, Ethnological, and Archaeological Evidence. AIM, 10(4):1-49.
Included in this study are descriptions of various forms of aboriginal wooden structures, based principally on Montana data. There is an extensive bibliography.

458. Kistner, Mrs. F. L.
1968 Clyde. TS, 9(10):8.
This is a report of the excavation at the Wilsall Site by a University of Montana crew. (Originally appeared in the Livingston Enterprise.)
459. Koch, Peter
1896a Sketch of Bozeman, Gallatin Valley and Bozeman Pass. Contributions to the Historical Society of Montana, 2:126-39. Helena.
Data concerning trails and an extensive "kitchen midden" (p. 128) on the west side of Middle Creek are included.
460. 1896b Life at Muscleshell in 1869 and 1870. Contributions to the Historical Society of Montana, 2:292-303. Helena.
Description of Crow Indians building a fort on an isolated butte on the Dry Creek of the Missouri when chased by the Sioux is on p. 300.
461. 1946 An Indian Battle. In Montana Margins: A State Anthology, pp. 5-7. Yale University Press, New Haven.
This was taken from 1896b above (460).
462. Konesky, Steven G.
1962 An Occupation Site Near Stockett, Montana. AIM, 4(4):1-2.
Artifacts include possible bone-knapping tool and pottery.
463. Krause, D. V.
1964 (No title.) TS, 5(3):3.
The author describes various depressions in hard sandstone which he believes were abrading surfaces.
464. Lahren, Larry A.
1967 Additional Pictograph Sites in Park County, AIM, 8(2):14-15.
Two pictograph sites are described.
465. 1968 A Preliminary Report on the Myers-Hindman Site, 24PA504. AIM, 9(2):18-22.
A physical description of the site and drawings of some artifacts are presented.

466. Lahren, Larry A.
1970 Hunting-Gathering Technocomplexes in the Upper Yellowstone Valley, Montana. AMQUA Abstracts, August 28-September 1, 1970, pp. 80-81. American Quaternary Association, Yellowstone National Park.
Aboriginal use of the Upper Yellowstone Valley during the last 10,000 years is summarized.
467. ~~1971~~ Archaeological Investigations in the Upper Yellowstone Valley, Montana: A Preliminary Synthesis and Discussion. In Aboriginal Man and Environments on the Plateau of Northwest America, Stryd and Smith (Eds.), pp. 168-182. University of Calgary Archaeological Association.
The article contains information concerning the Myers-Hindman Site.
468. ~~1972~~ , and Robson Bonnichson
The Anzick Site Revisited, or "A Nonfrustrating Exercise." Abstracts, International Cordilleran Conference. Boise.
The authors report finding human skeletal remains at the Anzick (Wilsall) Site.
469. ~~1970~~ , and Harley R. Sorrells
An Illustrated Guide to Northwestern Plains Archaeology. Anthropologos Researches International (no place of publication).
This booklet has good illustrations and pictures, but no text explaining archaeology of the Northwestern Plains.
470. Lawrence, J. B.
1953 Lithic Specimens from Dayton, Montana (Site 24LA2). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana, Gillett Griswold (Ed.), MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 13-17.
Artifacts include points, mauls, pestle, and scrapers; artifacts are illustrated.
471. Lewis, H. P.
1970 The Risley Site. TS, 11(4):2-7.
This article was taken from 472.
472. ~~1947~~ Buffalo Kills in Montana. Manuscript in the University of Montana Library, Missoula. (Note: pagination differs from Smithsonian copy.)

This is an interesting description of 24 buffalo kills. It records data available nowhere else for these sites.

473. Lewis, Oscar T.
1944 Edged (Tanning?) Stones from South Central Montana and North Central Wyoming. Their Possible Use and Distribution. AA, 9(3):336-38.
Stream boulders with one or two beveled edges have been found in or around old campsites. The author suggests possible uses for them.
474. ~~1961a~~ Letter in Reply to George Frison. TS, 2(1):3.
Material from the BK Site on the Clark Fork included an unusual amount of net sinkers and microliths.
475. ~~1961b~~ (No title.) TS, 2(2):2-4.
Drawings show what the author classifies as Pinto Basin artifacts and various means by which knives could have been hafted.
476. ~~1961c~~ Field Notes Dated June 25, 1954. TS, 2(5):7.
A broken pipe and a grooved piece of hematite were found.
477. ~~1961d~~ Field Notes June 14, 1961 and June 25, 1961.
TS, 2(8):2.
Description of outings to the Pryor Creek Bridge and north of Shephard.
478. ~~1966~~ Destructive Archaeological Field Work. TS, 7(4):9-10.
Field parties should be supervised by qualified directors to prevent destruction and loss of artifacts.
479. Lewis, William S., and Paul C. Phillips (Eds.)
1923 The Journal of John Work. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.
On p. 122 is a reference to wickiup-like structures; also mentions bison being in the mountains.
480. Lindley, Gail
1963 Some Archaeological Finds Around Billings, Montana. AIM, 5(3):2-4.

The article gives a general description of a petroglyph panel and surface collections from several sites.

481. Linderman, Frank B.
1930 American. John Day Company, New York.
Page 41--Crows used bone arrow points before the white man came.
482. ~~1932~~ Red Mother. John Day Company, New York.
Pages 29, 50, 63, 71, 72, 202, 203--Crows used root diggers. Page 33--Crow Indians used plates made of buffalo shoulder blades. Page 34--Crows used cups of mountain sheep horn. Page 49--Crows used a buffalo jump at Dry Cliff (on Dry Head Creek?). Page 138--Crows used wooden bowls. Page 200--describes Crows fortifying a camp with baggage. Page 139--Crows used long stone pestles.
483. Livingston, Jerry L.
1968 Archaeological Map Symbols. TS, 9(1):4-6.
The author gives background information about map symbols, including those used by the River Basin Surveys.
484. Lix, D. K.
1970 The Altithermal and Northwestern Plains Prehistory: Some Predictions and Guesses by Wilfred M. Husted. TS, 11(5):2.
The author summarizes a paper given at the Montana Archaeological Society meeting in Lewistown.
485. Loendorf, Larry
1963 Stone Knives in Montana. AIM, 5(4):1-10.
Stone knives are classified on the basis of form.
486. ~~1967~~ A Preliminary Archaeological Survey of the Clark Fork River, Carbon County, Montana. Unpublished Master's thesis. University of Montana, Missoula.
Fifty-one sites were located by this survey.
487. ~~1969a~~ Pryor Mountain Archaeology. AIM, 10(2):21-52.
A brief history of the Pryor Mountain project is presented. The author describes a number of

sites, including camps, cribbed log structures, a rock shelter, and a vision quest site.

488. Loendorf, Larry
1969b The Results of the Archaeological Survey in the Pryor Mountains--Big Horn Canyon Recreation Area, 1968 Field Season. Unpublished manuscript on file: NPS, Washington, D.C.
The 1968 field season concentrated on the southeastern portion of the Pryors.
489. ~~1970~~ Prehistoric Patterns of Campsite Selection in the Pryor Mountains, Montana. AIM, 11(1):17-44.
The annual subsistence cycle of the prehistoric inhabitants of the Pryors was one of seasonal transhumance. Artifact assemblages, size, and campsite selection factors may be used to indicate seasonality.
490. ~~1971~~ The Results of the Archaeological Survey in the Pryor Mountains--Big Horn Canyon Recreation Area. 1969 Field Season. Manuscript on file: NPS, Washington, D.C.
491. Lowie, Robert H.
1972 Weapons from Indians of the Plains. TS, 13(1): 7-9.
Extracted from Indians of the Plains. Bows from different tribes are described, primarily from specimens in the Chicago Natural History Museum.
492. ~~1935~~ The Crow Indians. Rinehart and Company, Inc., New York.
(Pagination is of the 1956 reprint.)
Page 73--describes Crow buffalo jump sites and operations. Page 89--rock weighted down tipi cover of Crow lodges. Page 220--Crow Indian raiders put up simple windbreaks of sticks, bark, and foliage.
493. Madison, A.P.
1960 They "Interview" Prehistoric Men. Great Falls Tribune, July 31, 1960, pp. 2, 12.
Archaeology students seek a better understanding of ancient Montanans.

494. Mallory, Oscar L.
 1963a An Archaeological Appraisal of the Missouri Breaks Region in Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A. On file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
 Survey located 56 sites, including historic sites, tipi rings, open camps, a burial, and a bison kill. Recommendations for additional work are included.
495. ~~1963b~~ Survey of the Missouri Breaks Region, Montana. In Abstracts of Papers of the 20th Plains Conference. PA, 8(20);120.
 Similar to ~~494~~.
496. ~~1967~~ From Big Game Hunter to Forager on the Northwestern Plains. Progress. Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee, Billings. On file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
 Information from River Basin Survey work in the Big Horn Canyon and elsewhere is used to reconstruct cultural sequences for the Northern Plains.
497. Malouf, Carling
 1950a Notes on the Archaeology of the Big Hole Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 4.
 Thirteen tipi rings are briefly reported.
498. ~~1950b~~ The Archaeology of the Canyon Ferry Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 11.
 Sites were usually unstratified surface manifestations of tipi rings and occupation sites. A few pictograph sites were also located.
499. ~~1953~~ Pictographs and a Rock Shelter Near Dayton, Montana (Sites 24LA3 and 24LA4). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 25-29.
 Red pictographs contained animal and human-type figures.
500. ~~1956a~~ The Cultural Connections Between the Prehistoric Inhabitants of the Upper Missouri and Columbia River Systems. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Columbia University, New York. Copy in University of Montana Library, Missoula.

The author summarizes the archaeology of western Montana, with emphasis on the vicinity of Flathead Lake.

501. Malouf, Carling
1956b The Western Montana Region. Research Studies, 24:45-52. State College of Washington, Pullman.
General reconstruction of western Montana archaeology. Major ideas were contained in 500.
502. ~~1959~~ Prehistoric Montanans. The Montana Almanac, 1959-60, pp. 106-109. Montana State University Press, Missoula.
The characteristic cultural traits (points, primarily) for three horizons are explained: Early Hunters, 8000-6000 B.C.; Forager, 6000 B.C. to 500 A.D.; and the Late Hunters, 500 A.D.--.
503. ~~1960~~ A Brief Inventory of Specimens and Features of Montana Prehistory. AIM, 2(2):2-18.
Basically the same as 502.
504. ~~1961a~~ The Tipi Rings of the High Plains. AA, 26(3): 381-89.
Various types of stone circles are discussed.
505. ~~1961b~~ Pictographs and Petroglyphs. AIM, 3(1):1-13.
Pictographs and petroglyphs are discussed in terms of distribution, type, age, and possible uses.
506. ~~1961c~~ A Short History of Montana Archaeology. AIM, 3(2):1-12.
Contributions to Montana archaeology from explorers and military personnel through the WPA in 1941 are briefly discussed.
507. ~~1962a~~ Notes on the Logan Buffalo Jump. In Symposium on Buffalo Jumps, Montana Archaeological Society Memoir No. 1, pp. 12-15. Missoula.
This article summarizes descriptive information which was contained in a 20-minute 16mm sound movie on buffalo jumps, the outdoor portions of which were filmed at the Logan Buffalo Jump.

508. Malouf, Carling
 1962b Stone Piles. AIM, 3(4):1-5.
 This is a discussion of piles of stones and lines of rock piles which are not associated with buffalo drives or compounds.
509. ~~1962c~~ The Old Indian Trail. AIM, 4(1):9-11.
 Some ethnographic data relating to Indian trails are included in this article.
510. ~~1962d~~ Stone Mauls. AIM, 4(2):11-13.
 The article describes the uses, manufacture, and history of stone mauls, with emphasis on western Montana.
511. ~~1962e~~ A Western Montana Mystery Object. AIM, 4(3):9-12.
 Incised pestle-like objects, averaging 2 1/2 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter, are described and illustrated.
512. ~~1962f~~ Pestles. AIM, 4(4):3-6.
 Varieties of pestles and their distribution in Montana are discussed.
513. ~~1962g~~ Pipes. AIM, 5(1):4-10.
 The possible origins and varieties of pipes in Montana are discussed.
514. ~~1962h~~ Those Stone Piles Again. AIM, 5(1):21.
 The author comments on the destruction of stone piles by people who think they are graves.
515. ~~1962i~~ Edward Adam. AIM, 3(4):7.
 Obituary.
516. ~~1963a~~ Battle Pits and War Lodges. AIM, 5(2):1-11.
 The author deals briefly with descriptions and archaeological data of pits and log structures reported in historical documents.

517. Malouf, Carling
 1963b Again, Those Stone Piles. AIM, 5(2):19-20.
 The author reports various responses he received from questioning sheepherders about stone piles.
518. ~~1963c~~ Notes and News. AIM, 5(2):20.
 Information regarding the annual meeting of the Montana Archaeological Society is presented with news of the founding of the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society and its newsletter.
519. ~~1963d~~ Petroglyphs. AIM, 5(1):1.
 The author describes work, or lack of it, which has been conducted in connection with petroglyphs in the Northwestern Plains.
520. ~~1963e~~ A Memorial. AIM, 5(3):23-24.
 This is a short eulogy and obituaries for Carl Christopher (1938-1962) and Ronald Coye Jennewein (1937-1962), who drowned while participating in an archaeological survey of Tiber Reservoir.
521. ~~1964a~~ The Indian Post Office. AIM, 5(4):13-14.
 Rock cairns located on the Lolo Trail in the Bitterroot Mountains appear in several articles and are designated on a Forest Service map as "The Indian Post Office."
522. ~~1964b~~ Oscar O. Mueller. AIM, 5(4):18-19.
 Obituary.
523. ~~1964c~~ Prehistoric Giants. AIM, 5(4):20-21.
 The theme is that the overactive imaginations of readers distort the reported size of finds.
524. ~~1965a~~ On the Naming of Horizons. AIM, 6(2):16.
 Malouf describes his sequence of Early Hunters, Foragers, and Late Hunters for the Plains.

525. Malouf, Carling
1965b Techniques of Dating in Archaeology. AIM, 6(3):1-9.
This is a useful explanation of some of the relative and absolute dating techniques in archaeology.
526. ~~1965c~~ This Man MacHaffie. AIM, 6(3):10-14.
A short biography of the man for whom Montana's famous Folsom site is named.
527. ~~1965d~~ Perforators. AIM, 6(3):14.
The distinction between drills and perforators is defined.
528. ~~1965e~~ Archaeological Reconnaissance, Vicinity of West Glacier and Glacier National Park, Montana, 1963. Unpublished manuscript on file: NPS, Midwest Region, Omaha.
This survey covered the ten-mile stretch of road between Apgar and the North Fork road. (See also 585.)
529. ~~1966a~~ Slate Knives or Scrapers. AIM, 6(4):1-4.
The author describes the manufacture of a shale knife as he witnessed it on the Flathead Indian Reservation.
530. ~~1966b~~ Robert Randolph Howard. AIM, 6(4):22-23.
Obituary.
531. ~~1967~~ Historic Tribes and Archaeology. AIM, 8(1):1-16.
The history and tribal movements of the Montana Indian tribes are briefly described.
532. ~~1968~~ The Shoshonean Migrations Northward. AIM, 9(3):1-19.
The migrations of the Shoshone from the Great Basin are traced into Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. This reconstruction is based on historic records and the distribution of the flat-bottomed pottery attributed to them.

533. Malouf, Carling, and Stuart W. Conner (Eds.)
 1962 Symposium on Buffalo Jumps. Montana Archaeological Society Memoir No. 1. Missoula.
 This is a collection of papers and the panel discussion presented at the 1961 meeting of the Montana Archaeological Association. (See 157, 279, 280, 281, 385, 590, 631, 781, 841.)
534. _____, and Thain White
 1952 Recollections of Lasso Stasso. MSU-ASP, No. 12.
 Although primarily ethnological in nature, the references to the uses of stone circles in religious rites are of interest to archaeologists.
535. _____
 1953a The Origin of Pictographs. In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana: A Symposium. MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 30-31.
 Kutenai myth explains the presence of pictographs around Flathead Lake.
536. _____
 1953b The Origin of Archaeological Specimens on the West Shore of Flathead Lake. In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana: A Symposium. MSU-ASP, No. 15, p. 34.
 Kutenai myth explains the presence of artifacts on the lake shore.
537. Marquis, Thomas B.
 1928 Memoirs of a White Crow Indian. The Century Co., New York.
 The cliff described on pp. 188-89 fits Arrow Rock (24BH431). On p. 124, the use of fortifications on buttes by the Indians is described. Annotation courtesy of Stuart W. Conner.
538. Martindale, Phillip
 1927 The Old Wickiups at the Gallatin. Yellowstone Nature Notes, 4:8 (February). Yellowstone National Park.
 The author describes some conical, thatched Indian shelters near the Gallatin Ranger Station. Annotation by Thomas F. Kehoe.
540. Mathias, Baptiste
 1953 The Origin of Pictographs (As Told to Carling Malouf and Thain White). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, 15:30-33. Also published as Flathead

Lake Lookout Museum Paper No. 8. Lakeside.
Kutenai explain the origin of the Flathead
Lake pictographs in terms of the supernatural.

541. Mattes, Merrill J.
*1945a Historical Aspects of Canyon Ferry Reservoir
on Missouri River, Montana. NPS Report. On
file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
542. ~~*1945b~~ Historical Aspects of Tiber Reservoir on Marias
River, Montana. NPS Report. On file: SI-RBS,
Lincoln.
543. ~~*1947a~~ Historical Aspects of Anchor Reservoir on South
Fork of Owl Creek. NPS Survey. On file: SI-
RBS. Lincoln.
544. ~~*1947b~~ Historical Sites in Missouri Valley Reservoir
Areas. Nebraska History, 28(3):161-75. Lincoln.
545. *n.d. Canyon Ferry Reservoir Area, Rich in Early
Western Traditions. Manuscript on file: SI-
RBP, Lincoln.
546. McIntyre, Vern
1969 Historic Site Will Be Havre Tourist Attraction.
Havre Daily News, June 13, 1969.
The author describes the summer (1969) acti-
vities at Wahkpa Chu'gn (24HL101).
547. Medicine Crow, Joseph
1962 Crow Buffalo Legends. In Symposium on Buffalo
Jumps, Montana Archaeological Society Memoir
No. 1, Malouf and Conner (Eds.), pp. 35-39.
Missoula.
The author presents Crow legends about the
use of buffalo jumps and correlates them with
jumps found on the Crow Reservation.
548. Meighan, Clement W. (Ed.)
1957 Notes and News. AA, 23(2):215.
A Montana State University (Missoula) crew
excavated at historic Fort Owen.
549. Melcher, Henry, Jr.
1965 (No title.) TS, 6(1):3.
Metate and mano found in Yellowstone County
are described.

550. Melcher, Henry, Jr.
 1969 (No title.) TS, 10(11):18-21.
 The article consists of drawings of surface finds and a report of some broken pottery. Points range from corner-notched to side-notched.
551. ~~1971~~ 1970 Report. TS, 12(2):2-6.
 Collections of artifacts found during the past year are illustrated.
552. ~~1972~~ The Melchers' 1971 Report. TS, 13(1):206.
 The article consists primarily of drawings of artifacts.
553. Mengarini, Gregory
 1938 Mengarini's Narrative of the Rockies. Sources of Northwest History No. 25. Montana State University, Missoula. Reprinted from Frontier and Midland, 18(3&4), 1938.
 On p. 17 the author describes fortifications used by the Flathead in a battle with the Blackfeet.
554. Miller, Carl F.
 1956 Supplementary Appraisal of the Archaeological Resources of Four Reservoirs in the Missouri River Basin (Merritt, Nebraska; Pactola, South Dakota; Tiber, Montana; and Glendo, Wyoming). SI-RBS-MBP-A. On File: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
555. ~~1962~~ Supplementary Appraisal of the Archaeological Resources of the Tiber Reservoir, Toole County, Montana. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 185, pp. 235-255. Washington, D.C. On file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
 The Galata Site (24TL26) was tested.
556. ~~1963~~ Archaeological Manifestations in the Toole County Section of the Tiber Reservoir Basin, Montana. River Basin Survey Papers No. 31. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
557. Moe, Richard B.
 1967 The Roberts Site. AIM, 8(1):24-27.
 The remains of three horizontal log structures, located in northern Yellowstone County, are described. They are similar to those on 30 Mile Mesa.

558. Mohler, Ed
1970 Making the Acquaintance of Early Man. Montana Collegian, 46(2):18-20. Montana State University Alumni Association, Bozeman.
The Museum of the Rockies, located at Montana State University (Bozeman), is assisting with archaeological research including the Myers-Hindman site near Livingston.
559. Moncure, Peyton
1961 Western Montana Picture Writing. Great Falls Tribune, December 10, 1961, pp. 13-14.
Pictographs near Perma on the Flathead Indian Reservation are described.
560.
1963 Pictographs Near Perma. AIM, 5(3):8-9.
Pictographs near Perma on the Flathead Indian Reservation are described.
561.
1964a Pictograph Cave Was Inhabited 4,000 Years Ago. Great Falls Tribune, December 13, 1964.
The city of Billings is developing Pictograph Cave as a park.
562.
1964b Pictograph Cave Was Inhabited 4,000 Years Ago. Great Falls Tribune, December 18, 1964, pp. 11-12.
The author describes stratigraphy and the approximate ages and associated artifacts. Also, it is reported that a park will be constructed on the site by the city of Billings.
563. Morgan, Lewis Henry
1959 Lewis Henry Morgan: The Indian Journals, 1859-1862, Leslie A. White (Ed.). University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.
On p. 197, driftwood war lodges on the upper Missouri are described in detail.
564. Mueller, Oscar O.
n.d. Rare Beads Found in Central Montana. Manuscript on file: Montana Historical Society, Helena.
Trade beads were found in a rock shelter on the Judith River. The author includes much of the correspondence which was involved in trying to trace the origin of the beads.

565. Mulloy, William T.
1941 Historic and Protohistoric Villages in the Yellowstone Valley. Manuscript in possession of the author.
Most of this data has been printed in Mulloy's other articles, like Thirty Mile Mesa.
566. 1942 The Hagen Site. University of Montana Publications in the Social Sciences No. 1. Missoula.
This is a village site on the Upper Yellowstone River generally thought to be Mandan-Hidatsa. Cache pits, an earth lodge, and a circular mound (burial?) were excavated. More than 29,000 sherds were recovered.
567. 1943 A Prehistoric Campsite Near Red Lodge, Montana. AA, 9(2):170-79.
This site yielded artifacts ranging from Late Prehistoric to Yuma-type points.
568. 1944 An Indian Village in the Little Cayuse Mountains of Montana. Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters, 30:511-521. Ann Arbor.
A total of 18 house sites were observed. Two general types of construction were utilized: vertical pole (tipi-like) and horizontal cribbed log structure.
569. 1952 The Northern Plains. In Archaeology of the Eastern United States, James B. Griffin (Ed.). University of Chicago Press.
The author draws on his original work in Montana for much of the text. The information here is expanded in Preliminary Historic Outline for the Northwestern Plains (see 571). Page 133--Crow Indians formerly constructed lodges of both horizontal and vertical log types, both as winter camps and as war lodges. Also, Crow Indians added stones and offerings to rock piles at Pryor Gap.
570. 1953 The Ash Coulee Site. AA, 19(1):73-75.
Ash Coulee is a few miles above Terry, Montana. Pottery, side- and corner-notched points, and miscellaneous artifacts were found. The

author believes Ash Coulee to be culturally similar to the Hagen Site.

571. Mulloy, William T.
1958 A Preliminary Historical Outline for the Northwestern Plains. University of Wyoming Press, Laramie.
Excavations at Pictograph Cave are included here. Mulloy divides prehistory of human occupation of the Northwestern Plains into five successive periods: Early Prehistoric, Early Middle Prehistoric, Late Middle Prehistoric, Late Prehistoric, and Historic.
572. 1960 Late Prehistoric Stone Circles. Southwestern Lore, 25(4):1-3. Colorado Archaeological Society, Boulder.
This is an excerpt from 571. Mulloy believes that "the bulk of the stone circle complex has nothing whatever to do with tipis or any other kind of habitation."
573. 1961 Late Prehistoric Stone Circles. TS, 2(7):2-3.
This article is very similar to 572.
574. 1965 The Indian Village at Thirty Mile Mesa, Montana. University of Wyoming Publications, 31(1). Laramie.
Cultural remains at Thirty Mile Mesa span several thousand years. Lodges are possibly Crow in origin. Some pottery was recovered.
575. 1969 An Indian Village Near Pompey's Pillar Creek, Montana. PA, 14(44, Part 1):95-102.
Six log structures are thought to be late prehistoric or early historic in age. A small sample of intermountain ware was recovered.
576. n.d. Some Ancient Caves in the Yellowstone Valley.
Manuscript on file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
577. 1943 , and Oscar T. Lewis
Some Sculptured Artifacts from Eastern Montana. AA, 9(3):334-35.
Drawings show Folsom points with collateral and oblique flaking and some other points. The

authors note the similarity of Pictograph Cave Level 1 artifacts to some of these points.

578. Mulloy, William T., and Oscar T. Lewis
1944 Some Early Types of Points from the Lower Yellowstone County. AA, 9(3):298-299.
A bison head and a nude female figurine were carved in relief in pumice. A human head was carved from steatite.
579. Murn, Blanche
1967 (No title.) TS, 8(5):2.
The article consists of drawings of surface finds, apparently in the Billings area. Points are side-notched.
580. Napton, Lewis T.
1958 A Proposed Site Form. AIM, 1(2):4-5.
The author explains a site form for recording sites and argues for its acceptance.
581.

1966 Canyon and Valley: Preliminary Archaeological Survey in the Gallatin Area, Montana. Unpublished master's thesis. University of Montana, Missoula.
The author found evidence of both plateau and plains tradition and influence. The Gallatin area apparently was suitable for year-round continuous occupation by small hunting bands typical of the Montana cultural tradition.
582. Nelson, N.C.
1942 Camping on Ancient Trails. Natural History, 29(5):262-67. American Museum of Natural History, New York.
The author excavated and tested rock shelters in Sage and Pryor canyons on the Crow Indian Reservation. The sites did not appear to have been used over a long period of time.
583.

1943 Contribution to Montana Archaeology. AA, 9(2):162-69.
The author describes excavations of rock shelters and caves in Sage and Pryor Creek canyons.
584. Neuberger, Richard L.
1954 The Lochsa: Realm of History and Grandeur. The Montana Magazine of History, 4(3):1-9. Helena.

Cairns, mentioned by Lewis, are on p. 3.
A photograph of them is on p. 7.

585. Neuman, Robert W.
1964a Current Research. AA, 29(4):550-51.
This (incorrectly) reports that all of Glacier National Park was surveyed by a Montana State University crew. In fact, only the ten miles of road between Apgar and the North Fork River were surveyed. See Malouf, 1965e.
586. ~~1964b~~ Current Research. AA, 30(2):243.
Investigations of the Billings Archaeological Society are mentioned.
587. ~~1965a~~ Atlatl Weights on the Northern Plains. PA, 10(2):55-56.
Atlatl weights from Montana are included in the author's discussion.
588. ~~1965b~~ Plains in Current Research. AA, 30(4):530.
Investigations of the Milk River Archaeological Society are mentioned.
589. ~~1965c~~ Plains in Current Research. AA, 31(2):299.
The University of Montana has been working in the vicinity of Missoula and Drummond. The Milk River Archaeological Society is continuing to work on 24HL101.
590. *~~1965d~~ Radiocarbon Dated Occupations on the Northern and Central Great Plains: A Review. Proceedings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences and Affiliated Societies. Lincoln.
591. ~~1966a~~ Plains in Current Research. AA, 31(4):612.
Arthur supervised investigations of two conical lodges in the Castle Mountains. No other cultural remains were found.
592. ~~1966b~~ Plains in Current Research. AA, 31(6):908.
C-14 date for Rigler Bluffs was 5000 years B.P. The charcoal was identified as Pacific

yew, which, because of drier conditions, no longer grows east of the Continental Divide.

593. Neuman, Robert W.
1969 Plains in Current Research. AA, 34(2):211-12.
24PW340, 24PA504, and a jump near Decker were excavated.
594. ~~1970~~ Plains in Current Research. AA, 35(2):259-60.
Wilsall, the Madison Buffalo Jump, the Lindsay Mammoth Site, and Myers-Hindman were locations of archaeological investigations in 1968 and 1969.
595. Newcomb, Thomas P.
1967 Some Fact and Much Conjecture Concerning the Sun River Medicine Wheel, Teton County, Montana. AIM, 8(1):17-23.
A description of the Sun River Medicine Wheel and speculation as to its significance.
596. Nickerson, Gifford S.
1962 A Selected and Annotated Bibliography on the Protection and Preservation of Archaeological Resources. AIM, 5(1):11-20.
The title of this paper amply describes its contents.
597. Nielsen, Thomas G.
1941 Fieldwork on "Ancient Indian Graves" in the Long Pine Hills. Proceedings of the Montana Academy of Sciences, 2:76-88. Helena.
This reports investigation of mounds in the Custer National Forest. The conclusion is that the mounds were not graves.
598. Niven, Francis
1959 Blacktail Mountain Caves. AIM, 1(3):5-7.
The author describes pictographs in two caves at the northwest end of the Bridger Range.
599. ~~1960~~ An Appraisal of Montana Archaeology. AIM, 2(1):5-7.
A short summary of archaeology in Montana is presented.
600. Nordstrom, Don
1962a A Progress Report on a Stratified Site. TS, 3(4):4-5.

About one-third of the Stark-Lewis Site planned for excavation by the Billings Archaeological Society has been completed.

601. Nordstrom, Don
1962b (No title.) TS, 3(5):2.
Drawings of some artifacts from the Stark-Lewis Site (24GV401) are shown.
602. ~~1962c~~ Report on the State Meeting. TS, 3(6):5-6.
A report of the papers given at the fifth annual meeting of the Montana Archaeological Society at Livingston.
603. ~~1962d~~ (No title.) TS, 3(9):4-5.
Lithics used by man in the manufacture of tools are briefly summarized.
604. ~~1962e~~ Stark-Lewis Site News (24GV401). TS, 3(9):5.
The author presents a brief analysis of faunal material.
605. ~~1962f~~ (No title.) TS, 3(12):11.
The author reports on a rock shelter (24CB202) in the Big Horn Canyon.
606. ~~1963~~ Big Horn Canyon Rock Shelter Radiocarbon Dated. TS, 4(3):10-13.
Date of 4900-250 B.P. was received for 24CB202. Points are variants of the McKean type.
607. ~~1964~~ Two Pictograph Sites in Carbon County. TS, 5(4):2-5.
Pictographs from Cedar Creek Rock Shelter, 24CB407 and 24CB410, are described.
608. ~~1967~~ McKean Variant--Another Possible Addition. All Points Bulletin, 4(4):3-6. Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society, Denver.
The content of this article is very similar to 607.

609. Norris, P. W.
1879 Prehistoric Remains in Montana, Between Fort Ellis and the Yellowstone River. Annual Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1879, pp. 327-28. Washington, D.C.
Investigations of stone piles and quarry sites are reported.
610. ~~1881~~ Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, to the Secretary of the Interior, for the Year 1880. GPO, 2:749-819. Washington, D.C.
The author describes a visit to Parker Mountain camp site in late 1880. There was ample evidence of frequent summer occupation in historic times.
611. Ostrum, George
1967 Hello Hungry Horse. Hungry Horse News, April 28, 1967, p. 2. Columbia Falls.
The author writes a humorous column and reports that an Indian skeleton found in a field north of Kalispell is being salvaged by the local historical society.
612. Peters, Carl
1939 The Billings Cave Project. Manuscript on file: Montana Historical Society, Helena.
This manuscript contains a good description of many of the pictographs in Pictograph Cave and a general description of stratigraphy and different artifacts associated with different levels.
613. Peterson, Helen M.
1964 Tongue Country Oozes History. Great Falls Tribune, September 20, 1964.
Buffalo jumps, stone cairns, tipi rings, and petroglyphs are found around the Kobold Ranch.
614. Phelan, B. W.
*1941 The Archaeological Investigation at Thomas Hagan Site Near Glendive, Montana. WPA Quarterly Report, 1941, Appendix C.
615. Purcell, Bobby
1962 News from the Stark-Lewis Site. TS, 3(10):9.
The excavation of Stark-Lewis is pressing.

616. Purcell, Bobby
1963a Oscar T. Lewis, 1887-1963. TS, 4(4):5-8.
Obituary. (Also see 165.)
617. 1963b Oscar T. Lewis. AIM, 5(2):12-16.
Reprint of 616.
618. 1967 Tillett Petroglyphs (24CB403). TS, 8(2):2-4.
Petroglyphs on Crooked Creek include human figures and hands, animal forms, and tracks. Petroglyphs are illustrated.
619. 1968 Mosdal Rock-Ring Rim Site. TS, 9(10):2-3.
This is a favorite surface hunting area.
620. 1969a A Utah Petroglyph. TS, 10(7):9-11.
The petroglyph contained animal and human figures. Similarity with the Tillett Petroglyph (24CB403) is noted.
621. 1969b Surface Finds from the Big Horn Mountains. TS, 10(11):17.
The "Lovell Constricted" point type is described.
622. 1970a Fox-Schultz Site (24YL806). Billings Archaeological Society Anthropology Papers No. 3.
Billings.
This site was excavated by the Billings Archaeological Society. This is a rock shelter with (probably) a single, late occupation.
623. 1970b (No title.) TS, 11(5):2.
The author recaps the dinner speaker's (Dr. F. W. Sharrock) talk at the 1970 Montana Archaeological Society meetings in Lewistown, which dealt with the Montana Statewide Archaeological survey.
624. 1970c Fox-Schultz Site (24YL806). TS, 11(6):5-6.
Information about excavation is presented.

625. Purcell, Bobby
 1970d Billings Archaeological Society Library. TS,
 11(7):8-9.
 Information is presented on the location,
 content, and use of the Billings Archaeological
 Society library. There is also a list of
American Antiquity issues available from 1936-
 1948 and 1959-1970.
626. 1970e Fox-Schultz Site Progress Report. TS, 11(8):
 2-6.
 The article consists primarily of field
 notes on the excavation of the site indicated
 in title.
627. 1970f 24YL806 Fox-Schultz Site Progress Report. TS,
 11(9):2-3.
 These are field notes for work days between
 July 25 and August 22, on site indicated in
 title.
628. 1971a Tepee Rings--Rock Rings--Sleeping Circles?
TS, 12(3):2-5.
 The article consists primarily of quotes
 from various sources to demonstrate possible
 uses for rock rings.
629. 1971b Crow Medicine Bundle--McGarity Collection No. 4.
TS, 12(4):3-4.
 A stuffed, decorated mink was in this medi-
 cine bundle.
630. Reeves, Brian
 1967 The Alluvial Sequences in Southwestern Alberta:
 New Evidence for Post-Glacial Climatic Change.
AIM, 8(2):11-13.
 The author presents a geological analysis
 of the terraces along the Oldman River System
 in Alberta.
631. 1969 Cultural Change in the Northern Plains:
 1000 B.C.-1000 A.D. Unpublished doctoral
 dissertation. University of Calgary.
 The author proposes two new cultural tradi-
 tions: Tunaxa (Pelican Lake and Avonlea) and
 Napikwan (Besant). His dissertation is concerned

with origins, development, dissolutionment, and interrelationships with each other and neighboring plains, woodland, and horticultural traditions. This is a good reference work in two volumes. Volume 2 contains maps and charts. There is a lengthy bibliography.

632. Replogle, Wayne F.
 *1956 Yellowstone's Bannock Indian Trails. Yellowstone Library and Museum Association. Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.
633. ~~1960a~~ "The Indian Ladle," taken from Yellowstone's Bannock Indian Trails. TS, 1(5):4.
 Ladles were made in a variety of sizes and materials.
634. ~~1960b~~ "Native Dyes," TS, 1(5):4.
 The author briefly mentions natural sources from which specific Indian tribes obtained colors. This was taken from 633.
635. Ritter, Dale W.
 1970 Sympathetic Magic of the Hunt, As Suggested by Petroglyphs and Pictographs of the Western United States. In Valcamonica Symposium Centro Camuno de Studi Preistorici, pp. 397-421.
 Included in this article are some Montana sites.
636. Rogers, John C.
 1967a Cottonwood Creek. TS, 8(9):1.
 Site was identified by presence of several hearths and broken points.
637. ~~1967b~~ Missouri River Boat Float. TS, 8(9):4.
 This float trip was between the Virgille Dam and the mouth of the Judith River. Hearths and occupation strata were noted in the river bank.
638. ~~1969a~~ Big Dig Rogers! TS, 10(8):1.
 This is a report of a non-productive expedition by the Billings Archaeological Society.
639. ~~1969b~~ (No title.) TS, 10(12):3-5.
 The author attempts an ethnological

reconstruction of the people who were responsible for the manufacture of a piece of pottery found in central Montana.

640. Rogers, John C.
1970a Salvage vs. Problem-Oriented Archaeology. TS, 11(2):2-10.
641. ~~1970b~~ The Altithermal in Montana and Contiguous Regions. TS, 11(4):8-11.
The author discusses various references to the altithermal in the literature. The article is continued in TS, 11(6):8-12; 11(8):7-12; and 11(8):6-12.
642. ~~1970c~~ The Altithermal in Montana and Contiguous Regions. TS, 11(6):8-12.
The article consists primarily of quotes from various sources concerning the altithermal. See 641.
643. ~~1970d~~ The Altithermal in Montana and Contiguous Regions. TS, 11(8):7-12.
This is a continuation of the article from the June issue (642).
644. ~~1970e~~ The Altithermal in Montana and Contiguous Regions. TS, 11(8):6-12.
This is the final article of a series begun in the June issue (entries 641, 642, 643).
645. ~~1971~~ Bridger Creek Site (24CB617). TS, 12(12):2-7.
This was a single component site with few diagnostic artifacts.
646. Rogers, Joyce and John
1967 Surface Finds. TS, 8(6):2.
Drawings of artifacts from Houck-Zimmerman and two undesignated areas are presented.
647. Rowely, Samuel R.
1967 The Pishkuns of Montana. Progress, pp. 37-43. Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee, Billings.
Primarily this article provides general information about buffalo jumps. Examples are Keaster and a Fresno Reservoir jump.

648. Ruckdashel, Virgil
 1953 Artifacts Found Along the Lower Flathead River.
In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake
Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, 15:10-12.
 A maul of a typical plateau variety and
 several points of the "fishtail" type are
 described.
649. Sale, Dennis
 1967a Montana State Crew Investigates Archaeological
 Site. Great Falls Tribune, July 23, 1967, p. 14.
 The Eagle Creek Site, just north of Gardiner,
 contains four occupation levels dating from
 Early Prehistoric to Late Prehistoric.
650. 1967b University Investigates Prehistoric Site.
Montana Standard, July 28, 1967, p. 8B. Butte.
 Montana State University (Bozeman) is exca-
 vating the Eagle Creek Site.
651. 1967c Rich Archaeological Artifacts Uncovered in
 Gardiner Area by G. Arthur, MSU Staff. Park
County News, July 27, 1967. Livingston.
 This is a description of excavations at
 Eagle Creek.
652. 1968a Big Dig in Pryor Mountains. Billings Gazette,
 June 9, 1968.
 An archaeological survey of the Pryors to
 record prehistoric data for future recreational
 development is planned.
653. 1968b Wilsall Site Yields Projectile Points. Billings
Gazette, November 3, 1968, p. 18.
 University of Montana archaeology crew
 recently worked at Wilsall and the Madison
 Buffalo Jump near Three Forks.
654. 1968c Amateurs Find Unique Artifacts. Great Falls
Tribune, December 1, 1968.
 Same as 653.
655. 1968d Ancient Artifacts Uncovered in State. The
Missoulian, December 1, 1968.
 Same as 653.

656. Sannes, Rollie
1968a (No title.) TS, 9(4):1-2.
Included among drawings of artifacts found northeast of Shepard is an interesting hammer stone.
657. ~~1968b~~ (No title.) TS, 9(12):6-9.
This article consists of drawings of artifacts from various locations in Montana.
658. ~~1969~~ (No title.) TS, 10(4):7-11.
Drawings of artifacts from around Billings and Shephard, Montana, are presented.
659. Sannes, Ron
1968 A Petroglyph Site. TS, 9(4):3-5.
Two horses are carved into sandstone boulder north of Shephard.
660. ~~1968~~, and Rollie
(No title.) TS, 9(11):1-3.
Drawings of some artifacts found in the Billings area are presented.
661. Sayre, Melville
1937a In Notes and News. AA, 3(2):190-91.
The author reports the progress in the excavation of three rock shelters (Pictograph Cave) by WPA labor.
662. ~~1937b~~ The Archaeology of Inscription Cave, Montana, and Its Significance in Northwest Plains Cultures. WPA 165-91-8038.
663. ~~1937c~~ A Partial Record of Excavation of Indian Caves, Yellowstone County, Seven Miles South of Billings, Montana. WPA Report. Washington, D.C.
664. ~~1938a~~ In Notes and News. AA, 3(3):278.
Progress report on excavation of Inscription Cave (Pictograph Cave).
665. *~~1938b~~ Quarterly Report to September 30, 1938, Archaeological Project WPA 1532. Washington, D.C.
"On the basis of archaeological excavations

at various sites, it is concluded that the pre-historic inhabitants of Montana were divided into a semi-settled agricultural people in the eastern part of the state, semi-nomadic pottery-making groups farther west, and true plains hunters without pottery or agriculture from eastern Montana to the mountains."

666. Sayre, Melville
 *1938c Narrative Report--Archaeological Project for Montana. WPA, September 1938. Unpublished manuscript.
667. ~~1939a~~ Some Archaeological Problems of the Montana Plains, with Special Reference to Inscription Cave. Northwest Science, 13(3):56-59. Cheney. Archaeological data from Ash Coulee, the Hagen Site, and Inscription Cave is summarized.
668. *1939b Quarterly Report on Project 1532 for the Period Ending December 31, 1938. WPA, Washington, D.C.
669. Schaeffer, Claude E.
 1952 Molded Pottery Among the Kutenai Indians. MSU-ASP, No. 6.
 The author utilizes historical and ethnological sources in his description of the manufacture of Kutenai pottery.
670. ~~1960~~ Research-Archaeology. Museum of the Plains Indian Newsletter, 3(2). Browning.
 The author describes fieldwork by personnel of the Museum of the Plains, near Browning.
671. ~~1962a~~ The Bison Drive of the Blackfeet Indians. In Symposium on Buffalo Jumps Memoir No. 1, pp. 28-34. Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula.
 This report is ethnological in nature--some data are from historic sources, some from elderly Blackfoot informants. The author describes in detail the procedures involved in a Blackfoot buffalo drive.
672. ~~1962b~~ The Bison Drive of the Blackfeet Indians. Museum of the Great Plains Information Series, Browning, Montana. In PA, 7(17):187.

The author describes the communal buffalo drive as told to him by Blackfoot informants.

673. Schwiddle, Jess T.
1961a Scalping. TS, 2(1):3-4.
This discussion of scalping includes reference to historic sources and more recent osteological analyses of skulls.
674. 1961b President's Report, Sept. 1960 to Sept. 1961.
TS, 2(9):5-6.
The Houck-Zimmerman Site (24YL401), Stark-Lewis Site (24GV401), and the Mouat Cliff Burial Site are briefly reported.
675. Secrist, Kenneth G.
1960 Pictographs in Central Montana: Part I--Fergus County. MSU-ASP, No. 20.
Pictographs from 24FR2 and 24FR3 are discussed in terms of types and compared to pictographs in Pictograph Cave and the Fremont culture.
676. Sharrock, F. W.
1970 Noteworthy Current Legislation--Archaeology. AIM, 11(1):61-64.
The author draws attention to a bill in Congress concerning archaeology.
677. Sharrock, Susan R. (Ed.)
1970 Index to Volume 11. AIM, 11(4):75-77.
Index by volume and author (1-10) for archaeology in Montana.
678. Shiner, Joel L.
1970 Archaeological Resources in the Libby and Katka Reservoir, Northern Idaho and Northwestern Montana. SI-RBS-Columbia Basin Project-Appraisal.
On file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
679. Shumate, Maynard
1950 The Archaeology of the Vicinity of Great Falls, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 2.
The author describes several buffalo jumps, pottery from a tipi ring site, and assorted artifacts from the area.
680. 1955a A Survey of Fort Van Buren. Manuscript in the University of Montana library, Missoula.

Remains of Fort Van Buren and artifacts collected are described and illustrated.

681. Shumate, Maynard
1955b Archaeological Investigation of Camp Cooke, 1866-1870. Manuscript in University of Montana library, Missoula.
682. ~~1955c~~ Fort McKenzie, 1832-1843. Manuscript in University of Montana library, Missoula.
Historic archaeology.
683. ~~1958~~ Projectile Points from the Surface Near Great Falls, Montana. AIM, 1(3):3-4.
Three points are described and classified as Eden, Scottsbluff, and Duncan, respectively.
684. ~~1960~~ Pictographs in Central Montana, Part II: Panels Near Great Falls, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 21.
A number of pictograph sites are described. Most glyphs are illustrated.
685. ~~1962~~ Some Surface Finds Near Great Falls, Montana. AIM, 4(4):7-8.
Some Middle Period points are described.
686. ~~1963~~ Unusual Petroglyph Boulder. AIM, 5(3):5-7.
A petroglyph, thought to be similar to the Plumed Serpent of the Southwest and Mexico, is inscribed on a large boulder now at the Charles M. Russell Memorial Museum.
687. ~~1965~~ Ancient Surface Finds from the Missouri Valley Near Cascade, Montana. AIM, 6(2):17-19.
Projectile points are found in blowouts.
688. ~~1967a~~ The Carter Ferry Buffalo Kill. AIM, 8(2):1-10.
Small single component pound produced points of the Pelican Lake variety.
689. ~~1967b~~ The Taft Hill Buffalo Jump. AIM, 8(4):12-34.
Similarity between this jump and the Old Woman's Buffalo Jump (Forbis, 1960) in Alberta is apparent.

690. Shumate, Maynard
n.d. Archaeological Material Found in Blowouts on the Upper Missouri River. Manuscript on file: University of Montana, Missoula.
691. Sigstad, John S.
1970 Comment on "A Carved Stone Whale(?) from North Central Montana," by Judy Hoy. AIM, 11(1):61.
The author suggests a possible origin for the carving. See Hoy, 1969c (389).
692. Simms, S. C.
1903 A Crow Monument to Shame. AAn, n.s., 5(2):374-375.
The author describes three stone effigies near Pryor and suggests a connection with the Crow practice of building a monument to commemorate the infidelity of a wife.
693. Skillman, Geoffrey
1962 Road Signs Along an Abandoned Highway. AIM, 5(1):1-2.
The author believes rock monuments to be too old, numerous, and scattered to have been the work of shepherders.
694. Snodgrass, Richard
1958 The Human Skeletal Remains from Pictograph and Ghost Caves, Montana. University of Wyoming Publications, 22(2).
Nine skeletons were associated with Pictograph Cave III and the corresponding occupation of Ghost Cave.
695. ~~1965~~ The Skeleton from Thirty Mile Mesa. University of Wyoming Publications, 31(1):18-20.
The skeleton is described in detail with reconstruction of the physical stature. Comparison of this skeleton is made with those of known tribes and Pictograph Cave skeletal material.
696. Stallcop, Emmett
1966a Locating Archaeological Sites. AIM, 7(1):1-5.
The author explains elementary steps to be taken when mapping a site.
697. ~~1966b~~ The Distribution in North-Central Montana of Variant Basally Indented Projectile Points. AIM, 7(2):6-9.

All points examined in this paper were from surface collections.

698. Stallcop, Emmett
1970 Artifacts in Myth, Legend, and Literature. AIM, 11(1):7-11.
The author demonstrates through the use of myths, legends, and historic documents that known perishable artifact assemblages can be increased and verified.
699. _____, and Paul English
1969 A Summary of Known Archaeological Sites in North Central Montana. AIM, 10(3):35-44.
Sites in Blaine, Chouteau, Hill, Phillips, and Toole counties are enumerated. The authors have tried to include such information as the type of site and age of cultural utilization.
700. Stanley, J. M.
1855 Visit to Piegan Camp. Reports of Exploration and Surveys to Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economic Route for a Railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, pp. 447-449. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session, H.R. Ex. Doc. 91, Washington, D.C.
"We halted near an old Indian fort, made of logs and sticks," p. 447. (Citation provided by Thomas Kehoe.)
701. Stephenson, R. L.
1961 Plains in Notes and News. AA, 26(3):460.
The investigations of various members of the Billings Archaeological Society are presented.
702. _____
1962a Plains in Notes and News. AA, 27(3):448.
Recent fieldwork includes Powers-Yonkee, Stark-Lewis, and the Mouat Cliff Site.
703. _____
1962b Plains in Notes and News. AA, 28(1):122.
David Thompson's Salish House was relocated by a University of Montana crew. Investigations of the Billings Archaeological Society are noted.
704. _____
1962c The Mouat Cliff Burials (24TE401). PA, 7(16):94.
This is a summary of skeletal material and grave goods found in a rock shelter, attributed to historic Crow.

705. Stephenson, R. L.
1963 Plains in Current Research. AA, 29(2):264.
Investigations of the Milk River Archaeological Society are noted.
706. ~~1965~~ Quaternary Human Occupation of the Plains. In The Quaternary of the United States, pp. 685-96. Princeton University Press.
This article is a chronological discussion of man in the Great Plains. The author covers the Paleo-Indian and the Archaic stages. Montana sites are Pictograph Cave, Power-Yonkee, and the Big Horn Canyon.
707. Stockton, Dan
1962 History of Pictograph Cave Excavations. AIM, 4(3):2-7.
A variety of excavations have been made at Pictograph Cave.
708. Stout, Lynne
1961a One Woman's View of an Archaeology Expedition. Sanders County Ledger, July 6, 1961. Thompson Falls.
The author describes efforts to relocate David Thompson's Salish House.
709. ~~1961b~~ One Woman's View of an Archaeology Expedition. Great Falls Tribune, June 18, 1961.
Reprint of 708.
710. Stuart, James
1875 The Yellowstone Expedition of 1863. In Contributions to the Historical Society of Montana, Vol. I. Helena.
Page 156--Crow Indians built conical timbered lodges and cribbed log structures as winter quarters on the Middle Yellowstone.
711. Sudan, Margaret
1953 Specimens Found on the Sudan Farm (Site 24FH3). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana: A Symposium. MSU-ASP, 15:40-43.
A pestle-shaped bar resembles the pestles of the Middle Columbia and Snake regions.

712. Sullivan, Helen
1967a Gold Arrowhead. TS, 8(11):3-4.
This was originally reported in the Carbon County News, May 30, 1934. Red Lodge.
713. ~~1969~~ For the Record. TS, 10(3):1.
Mouat Cliff Burial Site artifacts were transferred from the Billings Archaeological Society to private individuals.
714. ~~1970~~ (No title.) TS, 11(5):3.
This is a summary of a paper given by John Brumley at the 1970 Montana Archaeological Society meeting on ceramic materials from a buffalo kill and a camp near Fresno Lake in North Central Montana.
715. Swanson, Earl H., Jr.
1966 Cultural Relations Between Two Plains. AIM, 7(2):1-2.
The Rocky Mountains should be viewed as a homeland instead of a barrier between cultures and people. The author notes similarities between the Snake River Plain and the Great Plains.
716. Syms, Leigh
1971 (Review of) Archaeology in the Lower Big Horn Canyon, Montana, by Lionel A. Brown. University of Montana Contributions to Anthropology, No. 2, 1969; and AIM, 9(4), 1968. In PA, 16(52): 155.
717. Syverud, Henry B.
*1938 Indian Relics Found Throughout Sheridan County, Montana. The Plentywood Herald Silver Jubilee Edition. Plentywood.
718. Taylor, Dee C.
1958a The University's Role in Statewide Archaeology. AIM, 1(1):2-3.
Amateurs and professionals can benefit from each other's work.
719. ~~1958b~~ News. AIM, 1(1):7-8.
Yellowstone National Park is being archaeologically surveyed by Montana State University.

Personnel from the Museum of the Plains Indians excavated a bison drive.

720. Taylor, Dee C.
1959a Archaeological Dating Techniques. AIM, 1(4):
3-6.
Relative and absolute dating techniques are described.
721. ~~1959b~~ News. AIM, 1(4):7.
Plans for summer field work (1959) by MU are described.
722. ~~1960a~~ A Ceramic Site on East Redwater Creek. AIM,
2(1):2-4.
Potsherds and points believed to be late prehistoric Crow in origin are described.
723. ~~1960b~~ Archaeological Field Techniques. AIM, 2(2):
1, 19-20.
Various excavation techniques and their use are explained.
724. ~~1960c~~ Montana's Earliest Hunters. AIM, 2(3&4):11-14.
Collection from a gravel pit near Great Falls includes Clovis, Plainview, and Cody complex artifacts.
725. ~~1962~~ Panel Discussion on Buffalo Jumps. In Symposium on Buffalo Jumps Memoir No. 1, Malouf and Conner, (Eds.), pp. 40-56. Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula.
Panel discussed various points and questions concerning buffalo jumps.
726. ~~1963~~ The Archaeological Report. AIM, 5(4):11-12.
The proper methodological form for archaeological reports is described.
727. ~~1964~~ Preliminary Archaeological Investigations in Yellowstone National Park. Manuscript on file: National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Yellowstone Park has had heavy and fairly continuous occupation for almost 10,000 years. Most of this area is in Wyoming. Part of this information is duplicated by J. J. Hoffman in his M.A. thesis.

728. Taylor, Dee C.
1969a The Wilsall Excavations: An Exercise in Frustration. Proceedings of the Montana Academy of Science, 29:147-50. Helena.
The main theme is the destruction of invaluable data by untrained persons at this Clovis site.
729. ~~1969b~~ Archaeological Investigations in the Libby Reservoir Area. Unpublished manuscript on file: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Western Service Center, San Francisco, and Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula. (In press, UM Contributions to Anthropology.)
730. ~~1971~~ (Review of) Archaeology of the Lower Big Horn Canyon, Montana, by Lionel Brown. University of Montana Contributions to Anthropology, No. 2, 1969. In PA, 16(51):80-81.
731. Thomas, Connie and Nancy
1953 Lithic Specimens from the Shoreline at Dayton (24LA2). In Archaeological Sites in the Flat-head Lake Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 18-24.
Specimens were exposed by wave action along the beach. Wide assortment of artifacts are illustrated.
732. Thompson, Otto, and Susan Hand
1950 Archaeological Notes on the Madison and Jefferson Rivers. MSU-ASP, No. 3.
Twelve sites are briefly described.
733. Thwaites, Reuben G.
1904-5 Original Journals of Lewis and Clark. Dodd, Mead and Co., New York.
Reference is made to stick lodges--Vol. 2, pp. 80, 84, 108, 122, 124, 128, 241; buffalo jumps--Vol. 2, p. 95; Indian camps, Vol. 2, pp. 262-83; fortified camp or fort--Vol. 2,

pp. 42, 152; Vol. 5, pp. 869-70; pottery--Vol. 3, p. 19; rock piles--Vol. 3, pp. 164, 292-93; petroglyphs on Pompey's Pillar--Vol. 5, pp. 292-93; manufacture of projectile points, Vol. 3, p. 19.

734. Tro, Roger P.
1967 The Material Culture of the Kutenai. AIM, 8(4):1-11.
Non-perishable material culture consists of bone and stone implements, including tools and pipes.
735. ~~1968a~~ The Lost Horse and Elbow Lake Occupation Sites (24M0506 and 24M0507). AIM, 9(1):11-16.
This is a brief report of sites on the Clearwater River.
736. ~~1968b~~ The Devil's Eyebrow Site: A Preliminary Report. AIM, 9(3):20-22.
24GR501 was a prehistoric quarry. The lithic material is identified as jasper.
737. Turney-High, Harry
1932 Archaeological Field Work. AA, 35(3):497.
Summer field work by Montana University is described.
738. ~~1937~~ The Flathead Indians of Montana. American Anthropological Association Memoirs No. 48, Menasha.
Pages 17-21 are concerned with the archaeology of western Montana. Two burials are described. Of interest are grave goods of copper beads and a dentalium necklace.
739. ~~1942~~ Montana University Publications. AA, 44(4):726.
Due to WWII pressures, only the Hagan Site and Turney-High's volumes on primitive war were published.
740. Walth, Marge
1968 (No title.) TS, 9(3):5-6.
The article consists of some information and drawing of artifacts found in a plowed field twenty miles south of Billings.

741. Walth, Marge
1969 (No title.) TS, 10(3):9-10.
The author describes a flint for a flintlock gun and the mechanism involved in firing the gun.
742. ~~1970~~ 1969 Pryor Mountain Archaeological Survey by Dale Fredlund. TS, 11(5):3.
Fredlund's paper, given at the Montana Archaeological Society meeting, 1970, is summarized.
743. ~~1968~~ , and the Melchers
Report on a Petroglyph Site. TS, 9(2):1-5.
The report deals mainly with assorted artifacts found in and around the Bull Mountains.
744. Ward, Linda
1968 On the Digs with Linda. Hysham Echo, August 22, 1968.
An archaeological survey in the Pryors is described.
745. Warren, Gordon
1969 Local Man Is Discovering Clues to Montana's Past. Independent Record, March 16, 1969. Helena.
The article publicizes a local collector.
746. Wedel, Waldo R.
1949 Some Provisional Correlations in Missouri Basin Archaeology. AA, 14(4):328-39.
Montana archaeology is included only to the extent of Pictograph Cave.
747. ~~1951~~ Notes on Aboriginal Pottery from Montana. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 41(5):130-38. Baltimore.
The author describes and compares pottery from six sites in Montana: Ethridge; Hagan; sites in Cascade, Toole, and Chouteau counties; and Arrowrock in the Pryors.
748. ~~1953a~~ (Review of) The Northern Plains, by W. T. Mulloy, AA, 19(2):179.
749. ~~1953b~~ Prehistory and the Missouri Valley Development Program: Summary Report on the Missouri River

Basin Archaeological Survey in 1948. Bulletin, Bureau of American Ethnology 154, pp. 61-101. River Basin Survey Papers No. 2. In Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program.

Reservoirs in Montana which were investigated by the Missouri River Basin Survey were Tiber, Medicine Lake, Canyon Ferry, and Wray. Work was concentrated in areas other than Montana.

750. Wedel, Waldo R.
1953c Prehistory and the Missouri Valley Development Program. Summary Report on the Missouri River Basin Archaeological Survey in 1949. Bulletin, Bureau of American Ethnology 154, pp. 61-101. River Basin Survey Papers No. 2. In Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program. Washington, D.C.
Work at Canyon Ferry by MU is summarized. There is a preliminary description of a survey of Moorhead Reservoir area. Four sites were located, but none were deemed valuable enough to merit re-examination.
751. 1967 Salvage Archaeology in the Missouri River Basin. Science, 156(3775):589-97. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C.
The author summarizes the work of the River Basin Surveys. Montana areas include Tiber, Yellowtail, and Fort Peck reservoirs. On p. 256 a site in Tiber Reservoir, which is probably the Gallata Site, is mentioned.
752. Weisel, George
1951 The Ram's Horn Tree and Other Medicine Trees of the Flathead Indians. The Montana Magazine of History, 1(3):5-13. Helena.
This is a summary of ethnohistorical references to Medicine Trees in western Montana. The author relates his personal investigations.
753. West, Helen
n.d. The Starvation Winter of the Piegan Indians, 1883-84. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Museum of the Plains Indians Information Leaflet No. 7. Browning.
"Ghost Ridge" was a burial ground for the Blackfeet during the winter of 1883-84.

754. Wheeler, O. D.
1904 The Trails of Lewis and Clark--1804-1806.
Vol. 2. Putnam, New York.
The chapter "Crossing the Mountains" is concerned with the Bitterroot Valley and mountain Indian trails, camps, "cambrium trees" (p. 81), and the Indian post office (p. 95).
755. Wheeler, Richard P.
1949 Preliminary Appraisal of the Archaeological Resources of Moorhead Reservoir, Powder River County, Montana, and Sheridan and Campbell Counties, Wyoming. SI-RBS-MBP-A. On file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
756. 1955 Recent Archaeological Salvage Operations in the Missouri Basin. Progress. Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee, Oct.-Dec. Billings. On file: SI-RBS, Lincoln.
A field party spent two months surveying the Tiber Reservoir area.
757. White, Thain
1952 The Battle Pits of the "Koyokees." MSU-ASP, No. 10.
White describes a number of pits near Flathead Lake and speculates about their use and builders.
758. 1953a The Lakeside Occupation Site (24FH2). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 15, p. 35.
The article consists merely of the location of a site on Stoner Creek.
759. 1953b An Archaeological Site at Swan Lake (24LA6). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region. MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 44-45.
Artifacts, including points, flakes, and a possible grinding stone, are described.
760. 1954 Scarred Trees in Western Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 7.
White uses Indian informants to support the prehistoric use of the inner bark of various trees as food. He details methods for determining the ages of such trees.

761. White, Thain
1955 Kutenai Pipes. Western Anthropology, No. 1.
Western States Branch, American Anthropological
Association, Missoula.
The author presents a good discussion of
quarry sites, types of pipes, and tobacco among
the Kutenai.
762. 1959 Tipi Rings in the Flathead Lake Area, Western
Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 19.
Tipi ring sites on Cromwell Island and near
Eudora Spring are described.
763. 1963a Again, Those Stone Piles, I. AIM, 5(2):19.
Many rock piles are the "busy work" of
sheepmen or mark boundaries of seasonal grazing
ranges.
764. 1963b Papers of the Flathead Lake Lookout Museum.
AIM, 5(2):21-22.
This is a list of eleven short papers on the
archaeology and Indians of western Montana.
Some are reprinted from the Anthropology and
Sociology Papers of Montana State University
(Missoula).
765. n.d.a The Lakeside Occupation Site (24FH2) and an
Archaeological Site at Swan Lake (24LA6). Flat-
head Lake Lookout Museum No. 5. Lakeside.
Also published as two separate papers. See
758 and 759.
766. n.d.b The Battle Pits of the Koyokees. Flathead Lake
Lookout Museum No. 7. Lakeside.
See 757.
767. n.d.c Scarred Trees in Western Montana. Flathead Lake
Lookout Museum No. 8. Lakeside.
See 760.
768. Wierzbinski, Frank A.
1963 Habitations and Habitation Sites on the North-
western Plains. TS, 4(5):4-12.
The author includes such structures as
earth lodges, timbered war lodges, sweat lodges,
and conical tents or teepees.

769. Wierzbinski, Frank A.
 1965 Habitations and Habitation Sites on the Yellowstone River. AIM, 6(1):4-13.
 Reprint of the above article.
770. Wildschut, William
 1960 Crow Indian Medicine Bundles, John C. Ewers (Ed.).
 Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation,
 New York.
 Pages 7, 8--some types of Crow Indian vision
 quest structures are described. Pages 94, 95--
 Arrow Rock, a cliff to which Crow Indians made
 offerings, and the legend concerning it, are men-
 tioned. Pages 144, 145--Crow Indian stomach
 kneaders are described.
771. Wilkerson, Michael L.
 1968 Fort Owen: An Artifact Analysis. Unpublished
 master's thesis on file at the University of
 Montana.
 This is primarily historic sites archaeology
 of Fort Owen, near Stevensville.
772. Willard, John
 1971a (No title.) Westwords, 2(6):1. Burlington
 Northern, Billings.
 Peabody Coal and Burlington Northern are
 cooperating to preserve archaeological sites on
 Burlington Northern land in Rosebud County.
773. ~~1971b~~ (No title.) Westwords, 2(7):1. Burlington
 Northern, Billings.
 More about coal lands salvage archaeology in
 1971.
774. Williams, Burt
 1969 The Position of Sandia and Clovis in North
 American Prehistory. AIM, 10(3):69-88.
 The author discusses possible origins for
 the fluted tradition in North America, the
 temporal relationship between Clovis and Sandia,
 and termination of the Clovis culture.
775. Wilson, Liz
 1961 The Indians--Their Mounds. Billings Gazette,
 November 19, 1961.
 The myth of the spirit of the Pryor Moun-
 tains is Crow in origin. This is an explana-
 tion of why offerings were added to offerings
 until mounds were formed.

776. Wood, Raymond
1971 A Protohistoric Mandan or Hidatsa Bundle. AIM,
12(1):1-10.
Contents of medicine bundle are described.
777. Wright, Kathryn
1962 Vandalism if Killing Tourism in Billings. The
Billings Gazette, October 14, 1962, p. 1.
Destruction of archaeological sites by col-
lectors destroys an attraction for tourists.
778. ~~1971~~ Petroglyphs on Pompey's Pillar. Billings
Gazette, May 30, 1971.
Petroglyphs mentioned by Lewis and Clark are
being recorded.
779. Yarrow, H. C.
1880 Study of Mortuary Customs Among North Americans.
Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology,
Washington, D.C.
John Young, agent at the Blackfeet Agency,
Montana, contributed an article on tree burials
among the Blackfeet.

Chapter 3

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- Archaeological Progress Report No. 8, Field Season of 1963.
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Chapter 5

SUMMARY

In general, archaeological research in Montana has been sporadic and unstructured. That is, there has never been a systematic, comprehensive program of investigation with the specific aim of investigating the prehistoric cultures of Montana. Rather, there have been individual or small-scale investigations of specific, limited areas, designed to investigate problems of very limited or temporal scope. Exemplifying this pattern are the regional archaeological groups, such as the Milk River Archaeological Society of Havre, Montana, and the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys. In the case of the River Basin Surveys, there were "salvage" area limitations, not more or less restricted operations to the river basins of eastern Montana. In the case of the Milk River Archaeological Society, the major area of interest has been the archaeology of a small segment of North Central Montana. In most states, such an approach would eventually lead to sufficient data that it could be coordinated and synthesized; but, for Montana, because of its size and because of its geographic diversity--plains, mountains, and plateaus, it is unlikely that the above described approach could lead to supportable syntheses of and conclusions about Montana cultural history,

at least not in the near future.

However, the pace of archaeological investigation has accelerated in recent years: 75 per cent of the 779 entries listed in this work post-date 1960. But even this many works barely constitute a beginning for any sort of in-depth understanding of 12,000-plus years of Montana pre-history.

This chapter has two goals. The first is to briefly analyze the Montana archaeological literature, which I have divided into "Public Reading," "Public Information," "Descriptive," and "Descriptive-Interpretive" categories. The classes are purposefully general. Thus, it is quite possible that an article is appropriate in more than one category. It would be difficult, or impossible, to make realistic hard and fast divisions between categories--even if that had been the intent. The bibliography is oriented towards the researcher. Therefore, the second goal is to suggest the most profitable avenues for further research.

A large class of bibliographic entries in that group is designed for public, or popular, reading. Most are written by reporters for local daily or weekly newspapers. The greatest number of these demonstrate little more than the popularity and fascination that this type of information has for the general public. These reporters' lack of technical training in archaeology is evident. The articles are general, tend to romanticize the subject, and will be

of little value to the serious researcher.

Another popular distribution category might be termed "Public Information." Writers of these works have received some training in archaeology or at least have researched their topics in more depth than is necessary for newspaper reporting. Articles appearing in the Museum of the Plains Indian Newsletter and a brief instructive statement on antiquities legislation (Sharrock, 1970; entry 676) are examples. Distribution is generally to those persons who have sufficient serious interest in archaeology to subscribe to the publications in which these articles appear. Thus, a casual curiosity would be insufficient reason for coming into contact with such published information.

The greatest number of articles included in the bibliography are, either in whole or in part, descriptive, but to some extent are interpretive. Exemplifying this category are works by explorers, military personnel, government officials, and fur traders. These works were not written for the use suggested here; however, by piecing together the scattered bits of archaeological and ethnological data into a coherent whole, these records are invaluable aids to a reconstruction of the early historical period. Quite properly, these works may be regarded as ethnological references. Entries of an entirely descriptive nature appear largely in amateur archaeological publications such

as Trowel and Screen and Archaeology in Montana. Typically the subject might be a single site, several sites in the same vicinity, or an artifact or collection of surface-collected artifacts. Usually, little or no excavations of the site or sites are involved. Hence, reporting cannot be considered as comprehensive because the material simply doesn't warrant in-depth treatment. In most such reports, there is an emphasis on artifact illustrations.

The last category is "Descriptive-interpretive." In this category, I have included all reports of excavated sites. These excavation reports are usually comprehensive to the extent that there is included descriptions of ancillary ecological data such as geology, geography, and natural resources of the site area as well as detailed archaeological description and interpretation. Interpretation based on comparison is often lacking (or, at least, slight) because for most areas of Montana there is simply not yet comparative data. Intra-site conclusions and interpretations--different activities, seasonality, cultural affiliation, age--may be made. Authors of such articles may or may not have had formal training in archaeology. Usually they have been formally trained, although in many instances training has been informal. The audience for such works is much more limited than for the works in the other categories, being largely restricted to readers of the better amateur publications and the professional journals.

The archaeological literature sufficiently demonstrates that Montana has a long, rich, and diverse pre-history beginning at least with Clovis and continuing to early historic times. An analysis of entries shows that archaeological research has been concentrated in the Yellowstone River drainage and in North Central Montana areas; however, enough has been done in other areas of the state that some broad generalities about the archaeology of those areas can be made.

Archaeological investigations have been limited in western Montana. The available evidence suggests that human occupation of the mountainous western portion of the state began more recently than on the plains. In this area, there is some very tenuous, but certainly inconclusive, evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation. Investigated sites, with only a few exceptions, have been small and unstratified. In a few, the stratification has been destroyed. Other archaeological phenomena include pictographs, burials, a few tipi rings, and other rock structures. The bulk of the known evidence in western Montana supports an interpretation that the area was inhabited a little earlier than the Plano period.

Archaeological sites on the plains include tipi rings, a variety of "kill" sites, burials, quarries, rock shelters and caves, occupational sites, various forms of wooden structures, vision quests, and rock art. On the

basis of excavated sites, primarily Pictograph Cave, MacHaffie, Boarding School Jump, Kobold, Powers-Yonkee, Keaster, Wahkpa Chu'gn, and Hagen, and by typological dates based on dated sites outside of Montana, a rough chronology of cultures has been worked out. A number of "cultures," as represented by distinctive and characteristic projectile point types such as Oxbow and Hell Gap, are not represented in an excavated site in Montana. Desperately needed for this area is a full chronology--based on more than typology--and a representative sampling of each site type.

Future archaeological research in Montana will be either descriptive, salvage, or problem-oriented. As meant here, descriptive work is identical to the previously defined "Descriptive" category. Salvage and problem-oriented archaeology are subsumed under "Descriptive-interpretive."

Salvage and problem-oriented archaeology both seek to describe and interpret prehistoric remains but differ considerably in their concepts and methods. In Montana, in the 1950's and early 1960's, salvage archaeology projects were responsible for recording sites flooded by the various reservoir pools. With the completion of the major dams built in that period, salvage archaeology slowed to a standstill. There is a current resurgence in salvage archaeology with the initiation of the Highway Salvage program and the inclusion of salvage archaeology clauses in coal mining leases. Various governmental agencies such as the Bureau

of Land Management and the Forest Service are becoming more aware of the need for salvage archaeology, and some recent projects have been completed or initiated under their sponsorship. Thus, the active role of salvage archaeology in Montana archaeology in the future of the state seems assured.

Recently, interdisciplinary research has received considerable attention. This is, or certainly should be, more than a passing fad. The better and more complete utilization of the data and services that other fields can provide represents a conscious effort on the part of the archaeologist to answer more complex culture questions now being posed.

The primary goal of any Montana research program obviously should be to provide as many answers as possible. Problem-oriented archaeology has as its research design the collection of data on areas of specific interest to the researcher. That is, a predesigned "problem" is researched. This approach best promises to answer the more pressing questions about Montana's prehistory.

As an ideal, a multi-year comprehensive program should be designed. Salvage archaeology findings could be added to a data bank for use when such data becomes pertinent.

The Northern Plains presented a unique setting in terms of geographic variation and climatic change through time for cultural adaptations. Yet the models used for

Montana archaeology, with a few exceptions (Mulloy's [1958, entry 571] Prehistoric Outline for the Northwestern Plains), have been developed for other areas. In light of the great amount of recent work, Montana archaeologists should examine old and current models and hypotheses; substantiate, modify, or reject them; and develop new ones that should, in turn, be tested. Their first-hand familiarity with the data should enable them to better determine the special structural requirements for the models. In this way, archaeological theory and understanding will grow. Too often, it has been the case in archaeology that credence is given to a concept or idea simply because of its long standing, even in the presence of evidence to the contrary. Archaeological research might well be compared to the pruning of a tree, which is healthier and has a better appearance when the dead limbs have been removed.

Archaeological models for Montana should be both general and specific. An understanding, in general terms, of a broad area is necessary before specific questions concerning variation within these areas are possible. Montana archaeology has not advanced sufficiently for specific questions to be immediately fruitful. One exception would seem to be rock art, where hypotheses can now be formulated and tested. A few years of concerted research could bring about large advances for other specific topics.

I would suggest that the major research problems and

areas facing Montana archaeologists are western Montana, ceramics, and the Late Plains side-notched point tradition. Less is known about the mountainous region of western Montana than about the eastern plains. Investigations concerning the age and extent of Glacial Lake Missoula, its effect upon human occupation and utilization of western Montana, are basic to a research program there. Stratified sites must be located and excavated to establish a cultural chronology for the region.

Contrasting with western Montana, a rough cultural sequence has been constructed for the Northern Plains. This is based entirely upon projectile points which are taken to be characteristic of specific cultures. While this system is adequate in some respects, it breaks down in the Late Prehistoric Period. For this period, a variety of side-notched points are simply lumped. Since more sites belong to this time period than any other, more material is available for study. Research designed to bring order to these data would be very welcome. Efforts to establish cultural sequences might start with the excavation of stratified kill and campsites where such projectile points are most plentiful.

Perhaps the most current and most promising research centers on ceramics. Pottery is a sensitive cultural phenomenon that has been slighted in Montana because projectile points are much more plentiful. Such research could

utilize work done in Wyoming, and the Hagen Site (Mulloy, 1942; entry 566), Kobold (Frison, 1970a; entry 331), Pictograph Cave (Mulloy, 1958; entry 571), and others in Montana.

A General problem hampering archaeological research in Montana is a lack of absolute dates. As a result, archaeologists have been forced to utilize relative dates, such as stratigraphic relationships, typological cross-dating and even, in some cases, vague time "estimates." Any future research design must include absolute dates, which will allow the precision necessary for comparative work.

Montana is a large state. Much archaeological research has been accomplished and much is under way. Yet the archaeological maxim, "more work needs to be done," is nowhere more appropriate. In perhaps a small way, this compilation of sources may serve in the much needed expansion of archaeological research and a better understanding of the prehistory of Montana.